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AUGUST 1979

SOUTH CAROLINA WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT HIGHER IN AUGUST

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina increased 2,200 to 1,167,300 during August mainly on the strength of seasonal gains in Manufacturing. Compared to one year ago, the August nonfarm employment level was 32,200 higher. Largest contributions to this over-the-year gain were in Trade (+9,800) and in Services (+13,000).

The Manufacturing gain of 2,700 was centered in Textile Mill and Apparel Production. Recalls from seasonal layoffs was the principle cause of the over-the-month boost in employment; however, employment did not recover to June levels as some layoffs continued into August. The rise in employment in Other Nondurable Goods was caused by the addition of several hundred temporary employees to Tobacco Manufacturers payrolls. This higher level in Other Nondurables should continue for two to three months. Durable Goods employment was virtually unchanged as mixed movements in this sector of Manufacturing were offsetting. Notable changes in Durable Goods Manufacturing were in Machinery, Except Electrical where recalls from layoffs resulted in an employment increase of 300, and in Electric and Electronic Equipment where less business caused a 400 decline.

Adding to the increase in Manufacturing was a gain of 500 in Trade. Growth plus some seasonal gains caused this rise in employment.

Partly offsetting the positive developments in Manufacturing and Trade were declines in Construction (-300), Transportation and Public Utilities (-400), and Services (-300).

Declining building activity in August caused the loss in Construction. The reduction of 400 in Transportation and Public Utilities resulted from seasonal layoffs of temporary employees in Trucking and Warehousing plus a loss in Water Transportation Services. The employment level in Water Transportation Services exhibits erratic behavior and is dependent entirely on shipping schedules. Scattered layoffs in Hotel and Other Lodging Places and in Hospitals was the main cause of the lower employment level in Services.

Total Government employment, though virtually unchanged in August, registered significant opposing seasonal movements among its components. Increased hiring caused a sizable gain in State Government Educational Services as state supported colleges and universities began gearing up for the fall semester. Partly offsetting this increase was a decline in regular State Government as summer intern programs in several state agencies ended. Opposing this rise in the State Government sector was a small drop in Federal Government and a large decline in Local Government. The lower employment level in Local Government was caused mainly by the winding down of CETA Summer Youth Programs.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

Employment and unemployment declined in August lowering South Carolina's labor force to 1,338,000. Employment dropped 700 as the increase of 2,200 nonfarm wage and salary jobs was more than offset by a seasonal decline in agricultural activity.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				July 1979		Aug. 1978	
	Aug. 1979 2/	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1338.0	1344.1	1313.7	– 6.1	– 0.5	+24.3	+ 1.8
Total Employment 3/	1277.5	1278.2	1240.2	– .7	– 0.1	+37.3	+ 3.0
Total Unemployment	60.5	65.9	73.5	– 5.4	– 8.2	–13.0	–17.7
Percent Unemployed	4.5	4.9	5.6	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

Normally, during late summer most graduates and summer jobseekers have either found jobs or have left the labor force. Such was the case in August as unemployment declined 5,400 to a level of 60,500. Contributing to the decline was a drop in the number of claims filed for unemployment insurance. The jobless rate averaged 4.5% in August compared to 4.9% the previous month.

FUTURE OF NATION'S ECONOMY UNCERTAIN

A wait-and-see attitude appears to prevail among certain officials in forecasting the direction of the nation's economy. The composite index of key indicators in August, which remained at 139.1%, is still failing to show clearly where the economy is headed. In fact, this index has recently come under criticism for its failure to predict accurately future economic direction.

With all the bad economic news inherent in most economic indicators in August, the increase in new factory orders of 2.0% was a most welcome development. This upturn reversed a generally declining trend and followed on the heels of declines of 1.6% in July and 0.9% in June. Orders for nondefense durable goods, considered a barometer of future plant and equipment spending, jumped a whopping 6.1% following a 7.0% decline in July and a 3.8% gain in June.

In general, other economic indicators continued to reveal a sagging economy. The continued upward spiral in consumer prices, which advanced 1.1% in August, again outstripped Growth in personal income which inched up 0.4%. This eroding of consumer purchasing power has been reflected in the lack of growth in retail sales. This series has recorded little real growth recently. The 0.7% gain in August again was attributed largely to price increases.

Reacting to weakening sales, industrial production dropped a seasonally adjusted 1.1% in August, the sharpest decline since a 1.4% drop last April. This paring of production is evidently a move to reduce inventories to a more manageable level.

Finally, housing construction surprisingly held its own in August despite rising interest rates. However, a downturn in this series is expected at any time.

WEEKLY HOURS DECREASE AS HOURLY EARNINGS INCREASE

The average workweek for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers recorded little change from July to August registering a decline of only 0.1 hours to 40.6. This drop resulted from shorter scheduled workweeks and less overtime. Durable Goods remained steady over the month at 41.1 hours. Largest changes were recorded in Electric and Electronic Equipment (+2.3 hours), Instruments and Related Products (–2.2 hours) and Lumber and Wood Products (–1.0 hours).

The Nondurable Goods workweek dipped 0.1 hours to 40.4 as declines in large industries such as Textile Mill Products (–0.1 hours) and Paper and Allied Products (–1.5 hours) offset gains of 2.3 hours in Chemicals and Allied Products, 0.6 hours in Printing and Publishing, and 0.1 hours in Apparel and Other Textile Products.

Average weekly hours for the nation remained unchanged at 40.0 as a 0.1 hour drop in Durable Goods offset a 0.1 hour gain in the Soft Goods sector.

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers rose $.05 to $5.16 as a result of premium pay and wage rate increases in both Hard and Soft Goods. Average hourly earnings in Durable Goods increased $.04 to $5.19. Electric and Electronic Equipment and Stone, Clay, and Glass Products experienced slight decreases; however, these losses were not large enough to offset an $.18 increase in Furniture and Fixtures and a $.10 rise in Machinery, except Electrical.

August's Nondurable Goods hourly earnings rose $.05 to $5.14. This rise was attributed primarily to wage rate increases. Printing and Publishing, which registered a loss in hours also experienced a $.10 drop in hourly earnings. This was the only industry in the Soft Goods sector to register a drop in earnings.

Nationally, average hourly pay for Manufacturing workers declined $.03 to $6.68 largely because of an earnings loss in Durable Goods.

South Carolina's average weekly earnings increased $1.52 as the gain in hourly pay overrode the slight drop in weekly hours. The current monthly level of $209.50 is $15.77 higher than a year ago.

SEPARATIONS EXCEED ACCESSIONS

Total separations for Manufacturing in August exceeded accessions as many companies experienced slight to moderate gains in quits. The 15 per thousand increase in Durable Goods together with a 16 per thousand gain in Nondurable Goods combined for a 13 per thousand rise in Manufacturing separations. This was the largest increase in separations since July 1978. Total accessions for Manufacturing rose slightly with new hires credited with the entire gain.

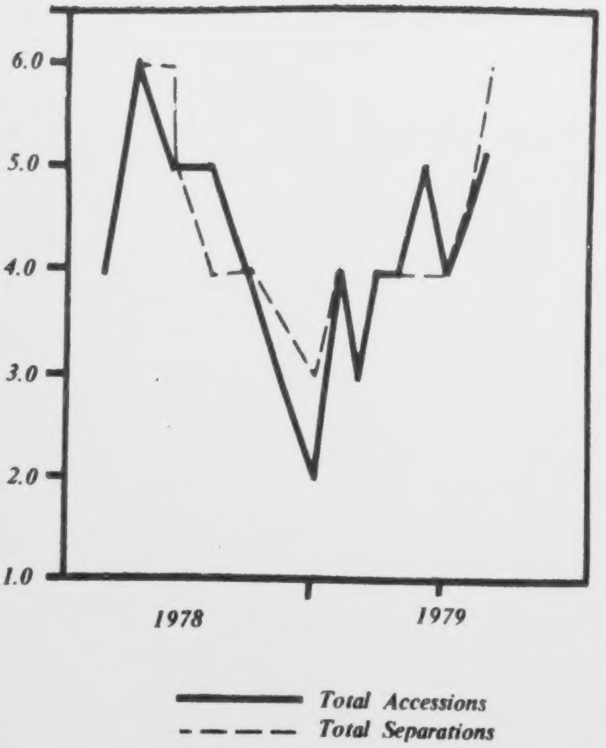
The Durable Goods separations rate rose as the quits rate increased. All industries in the sector, with the exception of Machinery, Except Electrical, and Instruments and Related Products, registered moderate to substantial gains.

Total accession on the Hard Goods level rose 6 per thousand in spite of decreases in Stone, Clay and Glass Products; Machinery, Except Electrical; and Instruments and Related Products. These decreases, however, were offset by healthy gains elsewhere in the sector.

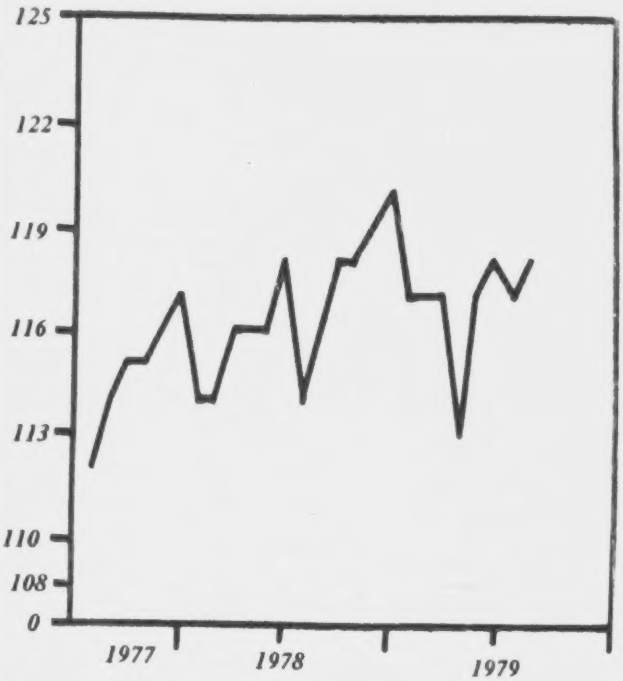
Nondurable Goods separations rose substantially as quits increased throughout the sector. Notable increases in the Soft Goods separations were recorded in Food and Kindred Products (up 38 per thousand) and Paper and Allied Products (up 26 per thousand).

New hires in most Soft Goods industries advanced during August causing a sizable increase in accessions. A 13 per thousand increase in Apparel and Other Textile Products contributed largely to the total rise in the sector.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



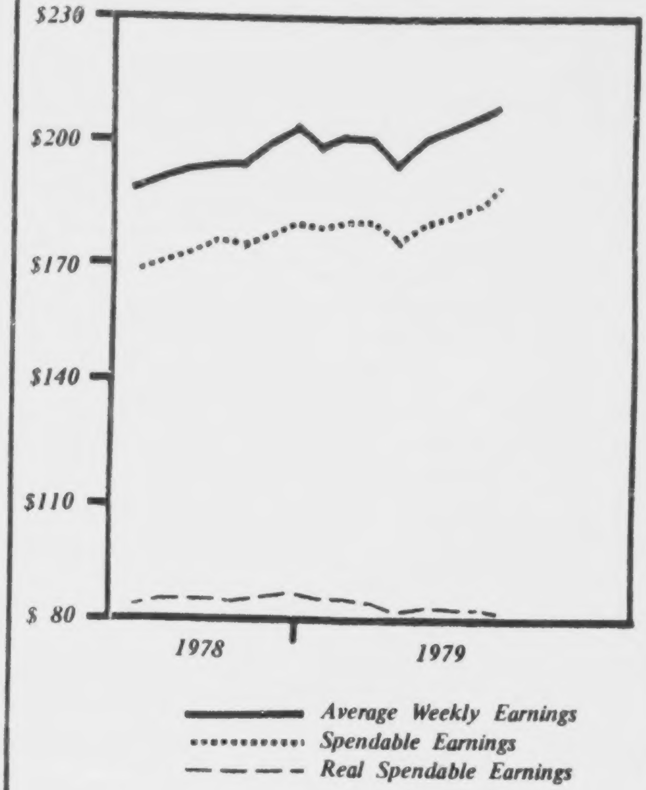
PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)



MANHOUR INDEX ADVANCES SLIGHTLY *A 2400 rise in production worker employment caused the Manhour Index to increase from 116.9 to 117.5 over the month. The August index was 1.0 greater than the year-ago figure of 116.5.*

	AUG. 1979	JULY 1979	AUG. 1978
Production Worker Manhour Index	117.5	116.9	116.5
Durable Goods Manhour Index	145.7	145.7	139.3
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	108.2	107.3	108.9
Textile Manhour Index	92.1	91.2	93.3
Apparel Manhour Index	103.9	102.6	108.8

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE EARNINGS INCREASE *A $1.52 or 0.7% increase in Average Weekly Earnings caused Spendable Earnings to rise 0.6% to $186.72 during August. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.0% to 221.5 causing Real Spendable Earnings to drop $.26 to $84.30. The new level was $3.31 less than August, 1978.*

	AUG. 1979	JULY 1979	AUG. 1978
Average Weekly Earnings	$209.50	$207.98	$193.73
Spendable Earnings	186.72	185.53	173.20
Real Spendable Earnings	84.30	84.56	87.61

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

JOB SERVICE AND THE WIN PROGRAM

WHAT IS WIN? *The Work Incentive Program, commonly known as WIN, is a federally funded program operated jointly by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. The program was authorized by Title IV of the Social Security Act of 1967 (amended in 1971) and is administered through state Employment Service and Social Services agencies. The basic purpose of the WIN Program is to assist in the transition of individuals from welfare to self-sufficiency and economic independence.*

WIN is based on the premise that any employable individual who accepts welfare payments is obligated to accept employment or preparation for employment when offered. All applicants for and recipients of "Aid to Families With Dependent Children" (AFDC) are required to register for WIN and accept jobs or needed services as a condition for continuing eligibility. The only exceptions are recipients under 16 years of age or those legally exempt due to bad health, incapacity, home responsibility, advanced age, student status, or remoteness from a WIN project center. Exempt persons may volunteer for WIN participation, however.

WIN participants are provided with a variety of employment and self-support services. Job Service provides such services as training, testing, counseling, and job development, as well as actual job referral and placement. In addition, the Social Services agency provides child care, counseling, family planning, and employment-related medical and remedial care as needed.

EMPLOYER TAX CREDITS *There are several financial incentives available to employers who hire WIN registrants and AFDC recipients. Under the Revenue Act of 1971, eligible employers of WIN registrants are entitled to a tax credit, or reduction in actual taxes paid. In addition, the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 also allows employers to claim tax credits when they hire eligible AFDC recipients, including some WIN registrants. Also, employers are permitted a five-year write-off of costs related to buying, building, rebuilding, or rehabilitating facilities for on-the-job training for these workers or day care facilities for their children.*

WIN ACTIVITY *During Fiscal Year 1978, nearly 300,000 welfare recipients throughout the United States were placed in jobs through WIN, an increase of 28,000 over 1977. Savings to taxpayers amounted to more than double the $364 million cost of the WIN Program in 1978. In South Carolina, Job Service records showed approximately 25,000 WIN registrants in Fiscal 1978, and 2,500 entered employment during the year.*

With only one month remaining in Fiscal Year 1979, the South Carolina Job Service has registered 23,341 individuals in the WIN Program. The majority (67%) of these registrants were mandatory, and 80% were recipients of AFDC. The vast majority (94%) of the WIN registrants were female, and 82% were black. Nearly half of the registrants were between the ages of 25 and 39, while 70% had less than a high school education. At the time of their registration with Job Service, over 90% of the WIN registrants were not working. At the end of August, over 2,600 had entered employment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN REGISTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October 1978 - August 1979

	Total	*Percent of Total*
Total WIN Registrants	*23,341*	*100.0*
Mandatory	*15,585*	*66.8*
Female	*21,995*	*94.2*
Black	*19,158*	*82.1*
Under 22	*3,777*	*16.2*
45 and over	*3,659*	*15.7*
Less than High School	*16,264*	*69.7*
High School or Above	*7,077*	*30.3*
AFDC Recipients	*18,602*	*79.7*
Entered Employment	*2,607*	*11.2*

For further information about the WIN Program, contact your local Job Service office.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	*Aug. 1979**	*July 1979*	*Aug. 1978*	*Net Change From*	
				July 1979	*Aug. 1978*
TOTAL	1167.3	1165.1	1135.1	+2.2	+32.2
MANUFACTURING	394.1	391.4	391.0	+2.7	+ 3.1
Durable Goods	120.2	120.1	116.7	+ .1	+ 3.5
Nondurable Goods	273.9	271.3	274.3	+2.6	– .4
MINING	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	+ .1
CONSTRUCTION	68.3	68.6	71.3	– .3	– 3.0
General Building Contractors	20.6	20.9	26.5	– .3	– 5.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	52.0	52.4	49.9	– .4	+ 2.1
Railroad Transportation	4.0	4.1	4.1	– .1	– .1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.9	14.8	– .2	– .1
Other Transportation Services	6.0	6.1	5.4	– .1	+ .6
Communication	14.3	14.3	13.6	0	+ .7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.0	13.0	12.0	0	+ 1.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.3	225.8	216.5	+ .5	+ 9.8
Wholesale Trade	47.3	47.1	46.1	+ .2	+ 1.2
Retail Trade	179.0	178.7	170.4	+ .3	+ 8.6
General Merchandising Stores	25.8	25.4	26.1	+ .4	– .3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.6	10.3	9.7	+ .3	+ .9
Eating and Drinking Places	50.4	50.3	44.6	+ .1	+ 5.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.2	47.1	44.9	+ .1	+ 2.3
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.8	20.7	19.5	+ .1	+ 1.3
SERVICES [1]	161.2	161.5	148.2	– .3	+13.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.3	18.5	17.4	– .2	+ .9
Hospitals	11.4	11.6	11.2	– .2	+ .2
Educational Services	11.1	11.2	9.8	– .1	+ 1.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	216.2	216.3	211.4	– .1	+ 4.8
Total Federal	36.7	36.9	36.6	– .2	+ .1
Total State	65.2	63.5	62.6	+1.7	+ 2.6
Total Local	114.3	115.9	112.2	–1.6	+ 2.1

** Preliminary*

[1] Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Net Change From	
				July 1979	Aug. 1978
MANUFACTURING	394.1	391.4	391.0	+2.7	+3.1
DURABLE GOODS	120.2	120.1	116.7	+ .1	+3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	16.7	16.5	16.1	+ .2	+ .6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.4	9.4	9.1	0	+ .3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.0	0	– .1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.7	11.9	11.8	– .2	– .1
Primary Metal Industries	6.5	6.3	6.1	+ .2	+ .4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.5	14.1	– .1	+ .3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.3	6.2	6.6	+ .1	– .3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.4	31.1	30.1	+ .3	+1.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.3	4.6	+ .5	+ .2
Special Industry Machinery	8.9	9.1	8.8	– .2	+ .1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.1	20.5	18.8	– .4	+1.3
Electronic Components and Acc.	7.8	7.8	6.9	0	+ .9
Instruments and Related Products	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ .1	0
Other Durable [1]	8.3	8.3	8.5	0	– .2
NONDURABLE GOODS	273.9	271.3	274.3	+2.6	– .4
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	14.8	0	+ .5
Textile Mill Products	141.7	140.0	142.1	+1.7	– .4
Weaving Mills	88.5	87.9	87.0	+ .6	+1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	40.7	39.3	+ .4	+1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.2	46.1	46.5	+ .1	– .3
Knitting Mills	11.0	9.9	12.3	+1.1	–1.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.0	19.0	18.6	0	+ .4
Floor Covering Mills	3.9	4.0	4.2	– .1	– .3
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.0	10.9	11.6	+ .1	– .6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.9	5.8	– .2	– .1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.4	46.0	48.1	+ .4	–1.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	9.9	10.5	+ .4	– .2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.6	17.6	+ .2	– .8
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.8	7.0	+ .1	– .1
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.8	13.8	0	0
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.3	3.2	+ .1	+ .2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.7	4.7	4.8	0	– .1
Printing and Publishing	7.1	7.1	7.0	0	+ .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	33.0	32.4	– .1	+ .5
Synthetic Fibers	19.9	20.1	19.4	– .2	+ .5
Other Nondurable [2]	16.7	16.1	16.1	+ .6	+ .6

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978
MANUFACTURING	318.5	316.1	315.1	$209.50	$ 207.98	$193.73	40.6	40.7	40.7	$5.16	$5.11	$4.76
DURABLE GOODS	96.1	96.1	93.0	213.31	211.66	193.26	41.1	41.1	40.6	5.19	5.15	4.76
Lumber and Wood Products	13.5	13.4	13.0	186.52	189.65	177.07	42.2	43.2	43.4	4.42	4.39	4.08
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.2	179.45	170.33	156.74	38.1	37.6	38.7	4.71	4.53	4.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.6	9.7	9.7	239.39	241.39	224.72	42.7	42.8	42.4	5.62	5.64	5.30
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.8	11.4	205.26	204.60	188.07	41.3	41.5	40.1	4.97	4.93	4.69
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.5	23.2	22.5	238.13	231.68	211.14	42.6	42.2	41.4	5.59	5.49	5.10
Special Industry Machinery	6.6	6.7	6.5	216.63	208.11	198.36	41.5	40.1	40.4	5.22	5.19	4.91
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.0	16.4	14.7	186.15	176.18	169.84	38.7	36.4	38.6	4.81	4.84	4.40
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.2	5.2	175.48	184.86	169.51	37.9	40.1	38.7	4.63	4.61	4.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	222.4	220.0	222.1	207.66	206.11	193.32	40.4	40.5	40.7	5.14	5.09	4.75
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.5	9.3	192.61	198.84	168.56	41.6	43.7	39.2	4.63	4.55	4.30
Textile Mill Products	124.9	123.3	124.4	201.96	198.77	190.48	40.8	40.9	41.5	4.95	4.86	4.59
Weaving Mills	80.1	79.6	78.2	206.54	205.67	194.74	40.9	41.3	41.7	5.05	4.98	4.67
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.1	36.8	34.9	206.00	205.59	191.68	41.2	41.2	41.4	5.00	4.99	4.63
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	42.1	41.9	42.3	207.16	206.26	197.40	40.7	41.5	42.0	5.09	4.97	4.70
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.0	10.0	180.71	169.81	171.68	40.7	39.4	40.3	4.44	4.31	4.26
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.6	15.2	208.55	195.32	199.51	39.8	38.6	40.8	5.24	5.06	4.89
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.2	3.3	201.31	196.71	200.02	41.0	41.5	43.2	4.91	4.74	4.63
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.8	10.4	187.20	179.74	170.98	41.6	41.8	41.5	4.50	4.30	4.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	38.8	40.6	142.45	141.33	130.90	37.0	36.9	37.4	3.85	3.83	3.50
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.1	9.6	133.21	130.65	126.34	36.1	35.6	37.6	3.69	3.67	3.36
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.0	14.8	129.60	126.70	124.02	35.8	35.0	36.8	3.62	3.62	3.37
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	10.0	9.9	322.56	330.16	299.34	42.0	43.5	42.4	7.68	7.59	7.06
Printing and Publishing	3.4	3.5	3.4	220.08	220.59	199.96	39.3	38.7	37.8	5.60	5.70	5.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.2	22.3	21.8	296.60	278.24	265.10	42.8	40.5	41.1	6.93	6.87	6.45
Synthetic Fibers	15.0	15.1	14.6	293.48	265.93	252.13	44.0	40.6	41.4	6.67	6.55	6.09

* Preliminary

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	*ACCESSION RATES*									*SEPARATION RATES*								
	TOTAL			*NEW HIRES*			*RECALLS*			*TOTAL*			*QUITS*			*LAYOFFS*		
	Aug. 1979	*July 1979*	*Aug. 1978*	*Aug. 1979*	*July 1979*	*Aug. 1978*	*Aug. 1979*	*July 1979*	*Aug. 1978*	*Aug. 1979*	*July 1979*	*Aug. 1978*	*Aug. 1979*	*July 1979*	*Aug. 1978*	*Aug. 1979*	*July 1979*	*Aug. 1978*
MANUFACTURING	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.2	3.3	4.4	.4	.8	.4	6.0	4.7	5.6	4.0	2.6	4.1	.8	1.1	.4
DURABLE GOODS	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.1	2.8	4.3	.4	1.0	.7	5.6	4.1	5.5	3.7	2.1	3.8	.6	1.1	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	7.7	4.1	7.1	7.6	4.0	7.1	.1	*	*	8.3	3.4	7.9	6.1	2.2	5.5	.2	.1	.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.8	2.8	5.4	1.5	2.2	4.0	.1	.3	.8	4.3	2.7	4.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	.6	.2	*
Fabricated Metal Products	4.9	3.6	8.2	4.0	2.9	6.9	.1	.2	.9	7.3	4.0	6.3	4.0	2.1	2.9	1.3	.3	2.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.8	5.2	3.4	3.6	2.5	3.0	.4	1.9	.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	2.8	1.8	2.9	*	1.6	.1
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.0	3.7	.1	.1	.2	4.5	3.3	5.4	2.7	2.1	3.0	*	*	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	5.6	3.9	5.0	4.7	3.0	3.7	.1	.2	.8	6.5	4.9	7.0	4.4	2.4	4.8	.7	.8	1.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	9.5	3.8	5.0	2.5	3.2	.3	6.7	.2	3.8	7.8	2.9	2.5	.8	2.1	.2	6.4	*
NONDURABLE GOODS	5.3	4.5	5.0	4.5	3.5	4.4	.4	.7	.3	6.4	4.8	5.6	4.2	2.8	4.2	.9	1.0	.3
Food and Kindred Products	7.5	7.4	6.2	7.1	6.2	5.6	.3	1.2	.6	8.0	4.2	6.4	5.9	3.2	4.5	.1	.1	.5
Textile Mill Products	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.7	3.8	4.5	.2	.6	.2	6.5	5.1	5.6	4.2	3.1	4.1	1.0	.9	.5
Weaving Mills	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.6	.1	.6	.1	6.5	5.4	5.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	.8	1.0	.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	6.2	5.9	4.6	5.5	4.3	4.1	.1	.9	*	5.7	5.6	5.2	3.7	3.1	3.7	.5	1.2	.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	5.2	4.8	5.6	4.8	4.1	5.1	.1	.4	.2	7.1	4.9	5.6	4.7	3.6	4.1	1.0	.5	.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	4.4	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.6	.4	.2	.1	4.9	3.9	4.5	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.1	.8	.6
Floor Covering Mills	3.9	3.0	5.4	3.1	2.4	4.4	.5	.2	.5	12.4	6.4	7.3	5.0	3.1	5.9	6.1	1.9	.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	6.7	8.4	5.9	4.1	6.9	1.6	2.1	1.0	9.6	9.0	8.6	6.1	4.5	7.0	2.1	3.1	.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.2	12.1	8.3	5.4	4.2	7.2	1.5	7.6	1.0	7.4	14.0	6.9	6.2	5.3	5.9	.3	7.6	.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.3	6.4	10.6	7.1	4.7	8.2	3.2	.8	1.5	11.4	11.1	11.1	7.2	5.5	8.9	2.5	3.8	.6
Paper and Allied Products	2.0	1.8	3.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	*	.1	.1	4.4	1.8	4.7	2.5	.7	3.2	.3	.2	*
Printing and Publishing	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.3	.3	.2	.1	5.4	3.3	4.1	4.5	2.3	3.7	.2	.1	*
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.4	.9	1.3	1.2	.7	1.2	*	*	*	1.6	1.0	1.8	.9	.5	1.3	*	.1	*
Synthetic Fibers	1.1	.8	1.4	.9	.7	1.2	*	*	*	1.7	1.1	2.0	.9	.7	1.5	*	.1	*

Rates Per Hundred Employees
**** Rate of .05 or less***

NOTE: ***Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.***

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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South Carolina Manpower News

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SEPTEMBER 1979

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING DECLINES LIMIT WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

South Carolina's total Nonfarm Wage and Salary employment had a smaller than usual gain of 2,200 in September with reductions in Manufacturing mainly responsible for this development. Total employment stood at 1,168,000, a gain of 23,000 over the year-ago level.

Seasonal gains in Government were partly offset by the atypical loss in Manufacturing along with seasonal downturns in other industry divisions.

Government employment rose 8,500 as fall term hiring in state and local schools, colleges, and universities intensified. State Government added 3,200 to payrolls and Local Government filled 5,900 positions.

The 2,000 decline in Manufacturing was definitely atypical for September. Durable and Nondurable Goods shared about equally in the decline. Reduced business activity was credited for the decline which was in the form of losses of 100 to 300 scattered throughout Durable and Nondurable Goods industries.

Normal seasonal declines occurred in Construction, Retail Trade Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and Services.

Construction fell 1,800 as building activity tapered off with the approach of the fall season. The summer months are typically months of peak building activity with warm weather more conducive to outside work and an increase in available labor in the form of students seeking summer jobs.

Retail Trade registered a decline of 700 with seasonal layoffs in resort areas of the state accounting for most of the losses.

The decline of 600 in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate was largely caused by layoffs of temporary employees hired for the summer months.

Seasonal hiring in private educational institutions was more than offset by layoffs in Hotels and Other Lodging Places and in Amusement and Recreation Services mainly in resort areas of the state. These developments caused a decline of 1,200 in Services.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal losses in agricultural employment more than offset gains made in the nonfarm wage and salary sector lowering September employment 3,000 from the previous month. Unemployment in the State continued its downward trend dropping 1,100 from August further reflecting strength in the South Carolina labor market. The losses in employment and unemployment together lowered the labor force 4,100 to 1,335,500. The unemployment rate averaged 4.7% of the labor force compared to 4.8% in August.

Unemployment should move upward in the coming months as construction and agricultural activities slow during the fall and winter months. High interest rates and continued economic uncertainity will make the degree of increase hard to determine.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1979 2/	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Net and Percent Change from August 1979*		*September 1978*	
				Net	*Percent*	*Net*	*Percent*
Civilian Labor Force	*1335.5*	*1339.6*	*1309.5*	*– 4.1*	*– 0.3*	*+26.0*	*+ 2.0*
Total Employment 3/	*1272.9*	*1275.9*	*1240.6*	*– 3.0*	*– 0.2*	*+32.3*	*+ 2.6*
Total Unemployment	*62.6*	*63.7*	*68.9*	*– 1.1*	*– 1.7*	*– 6.3*	*– 9.1*
Percent Unemployed	*4.7*	*4.8*	*5.3*	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

NATION'S THIRD QUARTER ECONOMY GOOD....BUT?

The third quarter of the year saw an upswing in the Nation's economy ending on a positive note in September.

The composite of key indicators of future economy activity, which has been behaving erratically, climbed 0.8% in September, the steepest rise since the 0.9% increase in April 1978. Retail sales were up 2.2% following a 3.3% gain in August. Industrial output rose 0.5% after a revised 0.9% drop in August and a slim rise of 0.1% in July. New orders for nondefense capital goods, considered a barometer of future plant and equipment spending, rose 5.3% after climbing 4.6% in August, but falling 0.7% in July. Housing starts, which rose 4.0% in September, recorded the second strongest rate for the year during that month. Permits gained 5.0% reaching the highest rate for the year.

Personal income was up a moderate 0.6%, about average for recent months, but still below increases in the consumer price index which continues upward at double-digit figures. The rise in September matched the increase of 1.1% in August.

In spite of this relatively good showing by the Nation's economy these improvements are viewed as temporary with many economists still forecasting a downturn in business activity. Recent credit tightening moves by the Federal Reserve are expected to add to existing recessionary pressures, adding another inflationary element to what the future holds.

WEEKLY HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS RISE

September's average weekly hours for Manufacturing Production Workers increased about a full hour gaining 0.9 hours to 41.3. Both Durable and Nondurable Goods contributed to this longer workweek. In the Hard Goods sector the workweek was extended 0.7 hours to 41.1. A healthy 3.4 hour rise in Electric and Electronic Equipment, and a moderate 0.6 hour rise in Machinery, Except Electrical were the major contributors to this increase. Instruments and Related Products and Furniture and Fixtures recorded no change in hours worked over the month.

Because of longer scheduled workweeks in Food and Kindred Products (+1.4 hours), Textile Mill Products (+1.2 hours) and Chemical and Allied Products (+0.7 hours), average weekly hours in the Soft Goods sector of Manufacturing rose 0.9 hours to 41.3. All Soft Goods industry groups except Printing and Publishing recorded large to moderate increases.

Nationally, the manufacturing workweek increased 0.2 hours to 40.2 as Durable and Nondurable Goods rose 0.2 hours and 0.1 hours, respectively.

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers rose $.04 in September mainly on the strength of increases in premium pay for overtime hours worked. Increased overtime in Furniture and Fixtures, Fabricated Metal Products and Electric and Electronic Equipment was largely the cause of the $.07 rise in Durable Goods hourly earnings.

Nondurable Goods earnings rose $.03 to $5.23 as all industry groups, except Food and Kindred Products which declined $.05, registered increased hourly earnings. Among the various industries, the more notable increases occurred in Textile Finishing Except Wool (+$.09) and Paper and Allied Products (+$.06).

Average hourly earnings on the National level, spurred by an $.11 gain in Durable Goods and a $.06 increase in Nondurable Goods, rose $.10 to $6.79.

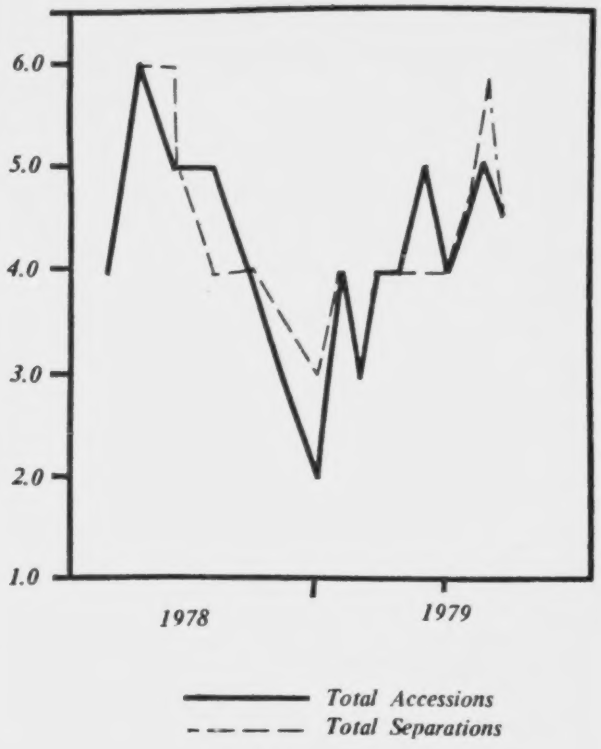
ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS DECLINE

Manufacturing total accessions and total separations rates declined in September with Durable and Nondurable Goods both less than one month ago. Reduced quits rates in Durable and Nondurable Goods plus declines in layoffs in the Nondurable Goods sector of Manufacturing caused a drop of 15 per thousand in total Manufacturing separations. Quits in Durable Goods were down 13 per thousand with all Durable Goods industries registering declines. Nondurable Goods quits fell nine per thousand with nearly all component industries declining. Declining quits rates in September is probably a reflection of eroding confidence in the economy and in the probability of finding another job.

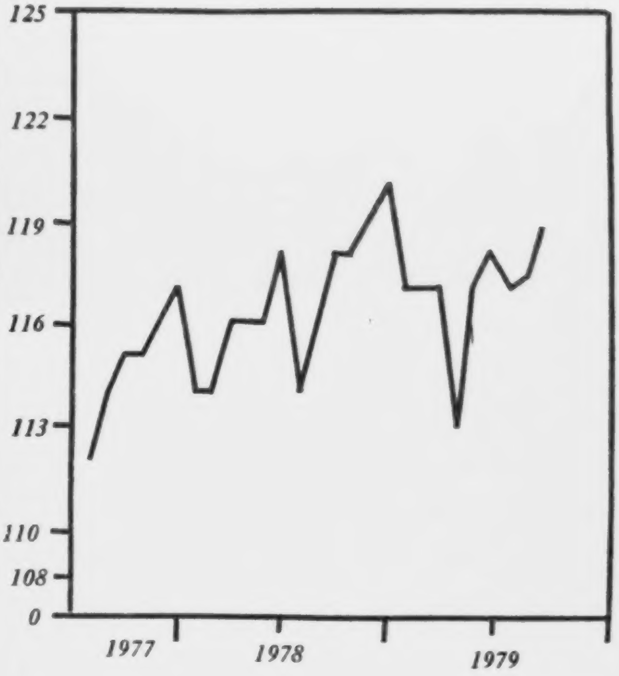
Layoffs in the Nondurable Goods sector of Manufacturing fell four per thousand as employment stabilized. During July and August, many establishments have partial or complete temporary layoffs or shutdowns as employers temporarily slow or stop production in order to accomplish style changes or to provide vacation without pay to many employees.

The decline of six per thousand in total accessions was also distributed equally in the Durable and Nondurable Goods sectors with a reduction in the new hires rate accounting for virtually all the loss. In Durable Goods, all components except Fabricated Metal Products and Special Industry Machinery recorded fewer new hires; whereas, all Nondurable Goods industries declined.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

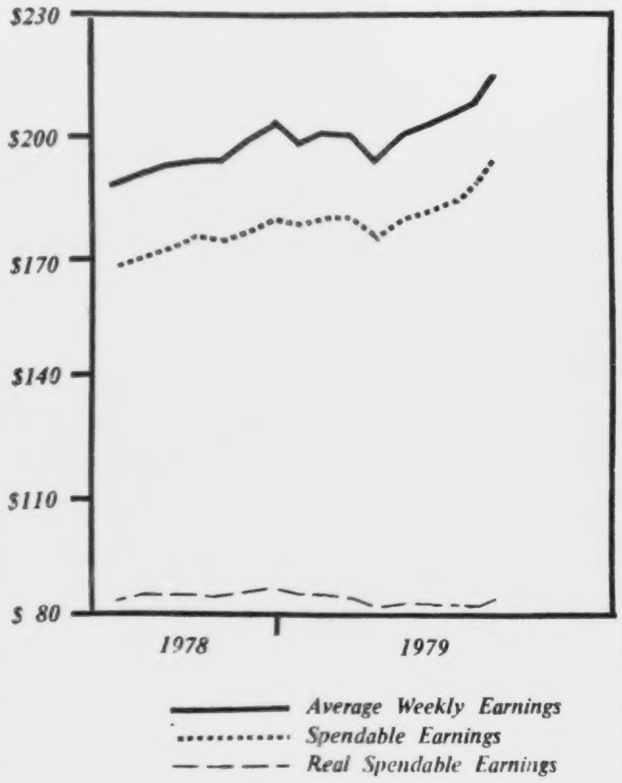


MANHOUR INDEX RISES

Despite a 1,300 drop in Manufacturing Production Workers employment, the Manhour Index rose 1.8% to 118.9 over the month. The rise was primarily caused by the 0.9 hour increase in the workweek.

	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978
Production Worker Manhour Index	118.9	116.8	118.3
Durable Goods Manhour Index	144.8	142.9	141.4
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	110.2	108.2	110.7
Textile Manhour Index	94.3	91.7	95.1
Apparel Manhour Index	104.5	103.6	109.8

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE EARNINGS CONTINUE TO RISE

Spendable Earnings registered a substantial gain of $4.93 to $192.10 during September. This increase was spurred by a $6.33 rise in Average Weekly Earnings. Real Spendable Earnings rose $1.37 to $85.87 because of a 1.0% increase to 223.7 in the Consumer Price Index.

	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978
Average Weekly Earnings	$216.41	$210.08	$196.46
Spendable Earnings	192.10	187.17	175.29
Real Spendable Earnings	85.87	84.50	88.04

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

FISCAL YEAR 1979 - A REVIEW OF SERVICES

ES REMAINS STABLE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1979

During Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1978 - September 1979), South Carolina Employment Service activities continued at a stable pace in the wake of world-wide economic uncertainty. During the year, there were over 311,000 applicants available for services through the South Carolina Job Service. This is an increase of 7% above the figure recorded a year ago. Nearly 83% of the available applicants this year were new applicants or renewals of previous applications.

APPLICANT PROFILE

Slightly over half (53%) of the applicants available during the year for services were female, and 48% were black. Close to one-third of the applicants were youth under the age of 22, while 13% were 45 or older. Nearly 41,000 applicants were veterans, half of these having served during the Vietnam era. One-third of the applicants had family incomes low enough to be considered economically disadvantaged, and 10% were welfare recipients. Almost 167,900 applicants (54% of the total) had at least a high school education, of which 31% had received some training beyond high school. Also, 26% were eligible for unemployment benefits, 15% were CETA participants, and 7% were handicapped. The vast majority (91%) were not working at the time of their application with Job Service, while a small precentage (7%) had full time job attachments.

SERVICES PROVIDED

During Fiscal Year 1979, Job Service provided a wide variety of job-related services to available applicants. These ranged from job preparatory services such as counseling and testing, to actual job referral and placement. Approximately 18,700 applicants received counseling, either individually or in group sessions. This was a 10% decrease below the number of individuals counseled in Fiscal 1978. Testing services increased 16%, however, as nearly 24,000 applicants were tested this year. Almost 9,800 applicants were enrolled in training, declining only slightly below last year's level. The majority of these applicants (62%) were enrolled in CETA institutional (classroom) training.

When applicants possess skills and experience qualifying them for jobs which are not on file, Job Service offices make contacts with specific employers to "develop" job openings for these applicants. Job development contacts were made for nearly 24,500 applicants during the year, resulting in 8,276 being placed. The level of applicants placed as a direct result of job development rose 20% over last year.

REFERRAL AND PLACEMENT ACTIVITY

Both job referral and placement activities for the twelve-month period increased slightly over last year. During Fiscal Year 1979, over 140,000 applicants were referred to jobs, the majority (96%) of which were nonagricultural. This represents an increase of 3% above last year.

More than 76,300 applicants were placed in jobs during the year, accounting for 25% of the total applicants available. Over 92% of those placed were in nonagricultural jobs, and 90% were in jobs expected to last over 3 days. The total number of applicants placed this year rose 4% above the figure for Fiscal Year 1978. Of the applicants placed, males outnumbered females by 7,300. Fifty-three percent of those placed were black, while 44% were white. Around 37% were economically disadvantaged, 14% were veterans, and 6% were handicapped. Half of those placed had at least a high school education, and 47% were between the prime working ages of 22 and 44. Close to 10% of the applicants placed were older workers over the age of 45.

Job-seeking activity among youth has increased greatly in recent years, especially during the summer months when special Summer Youth programs are in effect. This is reflected in the number of youth applicants referred and placed by the South Carolina Job Service. A total of 50,619 youth applicants under 22 were referred to jobs during the year, representing 36% of all applicants referred. The 33,767 youth placed in jobs accounted for 44% of the total applicants placed. There were 16,175 youth applicants classified as Summer Youth this year. Nearly 70% of these were placed in jobs, indicating the effectiveness of the Summer Youth program.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979
(October 1978 - September 1979)

	Total	% of Apps. Available	% Change FY'78
Total Apps. Available	311,026	100.0	+ 6.9
Counseled	18,711	6.0	−10.4
Tested	23,975	7.7	+16.4
Enrolled in Training	9,779	3.1	− 0.3
Job Dev. Contacts	24,468	7.9	+41.2
Reffered to Job	140,057	45.0	+ 3.0
Placed in Job	76,335	24.5	+ 3.8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

				Net Change From	
Industry	*Sept. 1979**	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*
TOTAL	1168.0	1165.8	1145.0	+ 2.2	+23.0
MANUFACTURING	392.1	394.1	393.0	– 2.0	– .9
Durable Goods	119.4	120.2	116.9	– .8	+ 2.5
Nondurable Goods	272.7	273.9	276.1	– 1.2	– 3.4
MINING	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	+ .1
CONSTRUCTION	66.0	67.8	69.6	– 1.8	– 3.6
General Building Contractors	19.2	20.1	24.7	– .9	– 5.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	52.2	52.1	50.2	+ .1	+ 2.0
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.7	15.0	0	– .3
Other Transportation Services	6.3	6.0	5.6	+ .3	+ .7
Communication	14.2	14.3	13.6	– .1	+ .6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.9	13.0	11.9	– .1	+ 1.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	225.7	226.5	217.1	– .8	+ 8.6
Wholesale Trade	47.3	47.4	46.2	– .1	+ 1.1
Retail Trade	178.4	179.1	170.9	– .7	+ 7.5
General Merchandising Stores	25.6	25.8	25.9	– .2	– .3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.5	10.6	9.6	– .1	+ .9
Eating and Drinking Places	50.1	50.4	44.9	– .3	+ 5.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	46.6	47.2	44.6	– .6	+ 2.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.7	20.8	19.3	– .1	+ 1.4
SERVICES [1]	160.0	161.2	149.9	– 1.2	+10.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.7	18.3	15.9	– 1.6	+ .8
Hospitals	11.7	11.6	11.1	+ .1	+ .6
Educational Services	12.8	11.1	13.7	+ 1.7	– .9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	223.4	214.9	218.7	+ 8.5	+ 4.7
Total Federal	36.1	36.7	36.3	– .6	– .2
Total State	67.9	64.7	65.7	+ 3.2	+ 2.2
School	25.4	21.6	24.8	+ 3.8	+ .6
Nonschool	42.5	43.1	40.9	– .6	+ 1.6
Total Local	119.4	113.5	116.7	+ 5.9	+ 2.7
School	65.6	59.7	64.4	+ 5.9	+ 1.2
Nonschool	53.8	53.8	52.3	0	+ 1.5

** Preliminary*

[1] Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	*Sept. 1979**	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Net Change From*	
				Aug. 1979	*Sept. 1978*
MANUFACTURING	392.1	394.1	393.0	– 2.0	– .9
DURABLE GOODS	119.4	120.2	116.9	– .8	+ 2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	16.6	16.7	16.0	– .1	+ .6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.4	9.4	9.0	0	+ .4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.1	0	– .2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.7	11.7	– .2	– .2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.5	6.0	– .2	+ .3
Fabricated Metal Products	14.1	14.4	14.0	– .3	+ .1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.3	6.3	6.4	0	– .1
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	31.5	30.3	– .2	+ 1.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.5	+ .1	+ .4
Special Industry Machinery	9.1	9.0	8.8	+ .1	+ .3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	19.9	19.8	18.9	+ .1	+ 1.0
Electronic Components and Acc.	7.6	7.5	7.1	+ .1	+ .5
Instruments and Related Products	6.3	6.2	6.2	+ .1	+ .1
Other Durable [1]	8.5	8.5	8.7	0	– .2
NONDURABLE GOODS	272.7	273.9	276.1	– 1.2	– 3.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.3	14.9	– .2	+ .2
Textile Mill Products	141.4	141.7	143.3	– .3	– 1.9
Weaving Mills	88.1	88.5	87.3	– .4	+ .8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	41.1	39.6	0	+ 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.0	46.3	46.5	– .3	– .5
Knitting Mills	11.1	11.0	12.5	+ .1	– 1.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.0	19.0	19.5	0	– .5
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.9	4.2	– .1	– .4
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.1	11.0	11.5	+ .1	– .4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.7	5.8	0	– .1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.5	46.4	48.7	+ .1	– 2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.3	10.6	– .1	– .4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.8	17.9	0	– 1.1
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.8	7.1	+ .1	– .2
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.8	13.7	– .2	– .1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.4	3.3	– .1	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.7	4.7	– .1	– .1
Printing and Publishing	7.1	7.1	7.0	0	+ .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.9	32.5	– .3	+ .1
Synthetic Fibers	19.7	19.9	19.4	– .2	+ .3
Other Nondurable [2]	16.4	16.7	16.0	– .3	+ .4

***** Preliminary*

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	*PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)*			*AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS*			*AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS*			*AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS*		
	*Sept. 1979**	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Sept. 1979**	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Sept. 1979**	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Sept. 1979**	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*
MANUFACTURING	317.0	318.3	316.9	$216.41	$210.08	$196.46	41.3	40.4	41.1	$5.24	$5.20	$4.78
DURABLE GOODS	95.5	95.9	93.3	217.01	210.48	197.69	41.1	40.4	41.1	5.28	5.21	4.81
Lumber and Wood Products	13.5	13.5	12.9	193.77	186.52	180.59	42.4	42.2	43.1	4.57	4.42	4.19
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.3	178.51	177.75	159.14	37.9	37.9	39.1	4.71	4.69	4.07
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.4	9.6	9.6	238.14	239.97	231.88	42.0	42.7	43.1	5.67	5.62	5.38
Fabricated Metal Products	11.5	11.7	11.4	210.91	208.05	189.88	41.6	42.2	40.4	5.07	4.93	4.70
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.4	23.5	22.7	236.17	231.54	215.46	41.8	41.2	42.0	5.65	5.62	5.13
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.6	6.5	218.82	216.63	199.35	40.9	41.5	40.6	5.35	5.22	4.91
Electric and Electronic Equipment	15.8	15.7	14.9	203.03	181.71	176.22	41.1	37.7	39.6	4.94	4.82	4.45
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.2	178.40	176.53	169.45	37.4	37.4	38.6	4.77	4.72	4.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.5	222.3	223.6	216.00	210.08	196.05	41.3	40.4	41.1	5.23	5.20	4.77
Food and Kindred Products	9.3	9.5	9.3	189.83	185.33	170.64	41.0	39.6	39.5	4.63	4.68	4.32
Textile Mill Products	124.8	124.9	125.5	210.67	203.00	193.16	41.8	40.6	41.9	5.04	5.00	4.61
Weaving Mills	79.9	80.1	78.4	215.37	208.38	196.09	41.9	40.7	41.9	5.14	5.12	4.68
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.3	37.2	35.2	213.82	212.18	192.10	41.6	41.2	41.4	5.14	5.15	4.64
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.9	42.1	42.3	216.49	205.23	200.13	42.2	40.4	42.4	5.13	5.08	4.72
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.9	10.1	183.23	181.12	175.85	40.9	40.7	40.8	4.48	4.45	4.31
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.6	16.0	222.68	207.38	206.15	41.7	39.5	41.9	5.34	5.25	4.92
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.1	3.3	196.31	201.31	194.62	39.9	41.0	42.4	4.92	4.91	4.59
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	9.9	10.3	194.77	187.20	174.66	42.9	41.6	42.6	4.54	4.50	4.10
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	39.1	41.0	144.34	142.08	133.14	37.2	37.0	37.4	3.88	3.84	3.56
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.4	9.7	131.04	133.58	123.71	35.9	36.3	36.6	3.65	3.68	3.38
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.2	14.1	15.0	135.42	129.95	122.67	36.5	35.8	36.4	3.71	3.63	3.37
Paper and Allied Products	9.8	10.0	9.9	335.58	332.21	301.10	43.3	43.2	43.2	7.75	7.69	6.97
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.4	3.4	214.14	220.08	209.82	37.9	39.3	39.0	5.65	5.60	5.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.9	22.2	21.8	310.54	305.15	266.15	43.8	43.1	41.2	7.09	7.08	6.46
Synthetic Fibers	14.8	15.0	14.5	301.28	293.48	252.32	44.9	44.0	41.5	6.71	6.67	6.08

***** Preliminary**

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	ACCESSION RATES									***SEPARATION RATES***								
	TOTAL			***NEW HIRES***			***RECALLS***			***TOTAL***			***QUITS***			***LAYOFFS***		
INDUSTRY	*Sept. 1979*	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Sept. 1979*	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Sept. 1979*	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Sept. 1979*	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Sept. 1979*	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept. 1978*	*Sept. 1979*	*Aug. 1979*	*Sept 1978*
MANUFACTURING	4.4	5.0	4.6	3.7	4.2	3.9	.4	.4	.4	4.4	5.9	4.4	3.0	3.9	3.2	.5	.7	.2
DURABLE GOODS	4.5	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.6	.4	.4	.3	4.1	5.5	4.0	2.4	3.7	2.7	.7	.6	.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	7.6	6.8	5.2	7.5	6.7	*	.1	.1	4.6	8.1	6.1	3.0	6.0	3.8	.2	.2	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.6	1.7	3.1	1.3	1.4	2.8	.1	.1	*	4.3	4.0	3.1	1.2	2.8	1.9	2.5	.6	*
Fabricated Metal Products	6.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.3	1.3	.1	*	5.7	7.3	4.6	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.1	1.3	.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.0	4.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.0	.1	.4	.1	3.8	4.0	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.0	.6	*	.1
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	.1	.1	.1	4.0	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.2	*	*	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.7	2.8	.3	.1	.2	3.5	5.4	4.1	2.4	3.7	3.1	.1	.7	.1
Instruments and Related Products	2.4	5.8	2.7	1.5	5.0	2.3	.2	.3	.1	1.2	3.8	2.8	1.0	2.5	1.2	*	.2	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.4	5.0	4.7	3.7	4.2	4.0	.4	.4	.4	4.5	6.1	4.6	3.2	4.1	3.4	.4	.8	.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	7.5	6.6	5.2	7.1	5.8	.2	.3	.8	5.9	8.0	4.8	4.1	5.9	3.6	.7	.1	*
Textile Mill Products	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.1	.2	.2	.2	4.9	6.2	5.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	.5	.9	.4
Weaving Mills	4.7	5.5	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.1	.1	.1	.2	5.1	6.3	4.9	3.6	4.2	3.7	.3	.7	.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	5.2	5.9	4.1	4.6	5.2	3.4	.1	.1	.1	5.7	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	.5	.4	.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.3	5.2	5.2	4.0	4.9	4.6	*	*	.3	4.5	6.9	5.0	3.3	4.6	4.0	.1	.9	.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	4.4	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.7	.5	.4	.2	3.0	4.9	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.2	.3	1.1	.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.9	5.8	2.5	3.2	5.4	.2	.4	.3	9.7	11.7	6.7	5.5	6.1	5.2	2.1	3.8	.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.9	8.0	7.1	5.0	5.9	5.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	6.5	9.5	6.7	5.1	6.1	5.4	.5	1.9	.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.2	7.2	6.2	4.3	5.4	5.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	5.2	6.2	5.2	.6	.3	*
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.8	11.1	7.9	5.3	7.2	6.1	1.8	3.0	1.2	7.7	11.1	7.8	5.9	7.2	6.1	.8	2.4	.6
Paper and Allied Products	1.7	2.0	3.0	1.7	1.7	2.7	*	*	*	2.3	4.5	3.2	1.6	2.5	1.5	.1	.2	*
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	3.9	*	.2	.3	4.2	5.4	4.3	3.7	4.6	3.3	.3	.1	.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.2	1.3	1.6	.8	1.1	1.5	.3	*	*	1.1	1.4	1.3	.7	.8	.8	.1	*	.1
Synthetic Fibers	1.2	.9	1.9	.6	.8	1.7	.5	*	*	1.3	1.4	1.4	.8	.7	.9	.2	*	.1

Rates Per Hundred Employees

*** Rate of .05 or less***

NOTE: ***Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.***

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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OCTOBER 1979

STATE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INCREASES

Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment in South Carolina advanced 8,500 in October mainly on the strength of substantial gains in local school employment which overshadowed a sizeable seasonal decline in Retail Trade. School increases were the result of continued fall term staffing additions.

Also contributing to the overall rise in Nonfarm Wage and Salary employment were widespread payroll gains in Manufacturing which continued to exhibit atypical behavior in comparison with recent years. Normally, Manufacturing employment losses in July, which are caused by temporary layoffs or shutdowns, are mostly recovered by October. As was noted in October's Manpower News, the September decline of 1,500 for this year was definitely atypical, and a gain of 1,500 in October was much larger than one would expect based on past performance of the Manufacturing employment series.

Employment levels in Manufacturing have not returned to June levels in spite of the latest increase. This development is caused by recent plant closings and layoffs predominantly in Textile Mill Products.

The October gain in Manufacturing was shared by both Durable and Nondurable Goods. The Durable Goods sector recorded a 1,000 increase boosted by accelerated hiring at Machinery, Except Electrical plants. Soft Goods firms added 500 workers as gains of 100 to 200 were registered by most industry groups.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, Services showed a 200 rise as seasonal increases in Educational Services more than offset seasonal declines in Hotels and other Lodging Places.

The loss in Retail Trade impacted chiefly at Eating and Drinking Places in resort areas. Construction employment edged down 800 following a usual seasonal trend; however, the current level in the industry remains below that of one year ago.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

South Carolina's civilian labor force averaged 1,338,800 in October, an increase of 4,300 over September and nearly 28,000 over the comparable year-ago level. Both employment and unemployment grew during October accounting for the increase in labor force.

Total employment rose 3,000 on the strength of 8,500 new jobs in the nonfarm wage and salary sector. Joblessness climbed 1,300, a normal seasonal movement for this time of year. The unemployment rate averaged 4.7%, up slightly from the September rate of 4.6%.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1979 2/	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Net and Percent Change from Sept. 1979		Net and Percent Change from Oct. 1978	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,338.8	1,334.5	1,311.2	+ 4.3	+ 0.3	+27.6	+ 2.1
Total Employment 3/	1,275.9	1,272.9	1,239.2	+ 3.0	+ 0.2	+36.7	+ 3.0
Total Unemployment	62.9	61.6	72.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	− 9.1	−12.6
Percent Unemployed	4.7	4.6	5.5	**	**	**	**

1/ These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

CLIMATE OF UNCERTAINTY SURROUNDS NATION'S ECONOMIC FUTURE

The composite of key indicators of future economic activity, which lately has failed to clearly show the direction of movement of the Nation's economy, is now seen by some economists as pointing toward a possible slowdown. This interpretation is based on declines in three of the last four months in this series. However, each month, bad economic news seems to be tempered by some positive development perpetuating the climate of uncertainty surrounding the Nation's economic future.

A sharp decline of 1.7% in retail trade in October was singled out by some economists as one of the clearest indications that the economy was performing weakly. Therefore, the 1.8% increase in this series in November comes with considerable surprise.

Other important indicators in October supported the view of some that the Nation's economy is entering a time of reduced activity. The consumer price index jumped 1.0% in October while personal income only gained 0.8%, further eroding consumer purchasing power.

Housing starts dropped 8.0% with further reductions expected in November as the Federal Reserve Board's credit tightening moves fully impact on the economy.

Finally, new factory orders for durable goods fell 4.2% in October whereas new orders for nondefense capital goods, considered a barometer of future plant and equipment spending, declined 9.4%.

WEEKLY HOURS DROP AS HOURLY EARNINGS REMAIN CONSTANT

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers registered a drop of 0.1 hours to 41.0 during October. This loss was attributed to less overtime and shorter scheduled workweeks, especially in the Nondurable Goods sector. Nondurable Goods, exerting the most influence on the manufacturing average, lost 0.2 hours to 40.8. All industries within the Soft Goods sector recorded a decline in hours except Weaving Mills Cotton, Floor Covering Mills, and Men's and Boys' Furnishings. Apparel and Other Textile Products remained unchanged at 37.0 hours during October.

Despite moderate decreases in Instruments and Related Products, and Furniture and Fixtures, Durable Goods rose 0.1 hours to 41.3. The rise was caused primarily by gains in Fabricated Metal Products (+1.0 hours) and Lumber and Wood Products (+.4 hours), apparently because of overtime and increased business. Although Special Industry Machinery experienced a 1.4 hours increase, Machinery, Except Electrical remained stable at 41.9 hours.

On the National level, manufacturing average weekly hours edged downward 0.1 hours to 40.2. There were hourly decreases in Durable and Nondurable Goods of 0.1 hours each.

Manufacturing production workers experienced no change in average hourly earnings during October, remaining stable at $5.25. When hours worked fell, premium and incentive pay kept hourly earnings from dropping. Durable Goods earnings rose $.03 to $5.30 on the strength of more overtime at premium pay, incentive pay and wage rate increases. Noticeable rises were experienced in Lumber and Wood Products ($.09), Machinery, Except Electrical ($.06) and Fabricated Metal Products ($.03).

Nondurable Goods average hourly earnings remained stable at $5.24 during October. Healthy gains in Floor Covering Mills ($.13), and Men's and Boys' Furnishings ($.17), caused by higher wages for hours worked, were offset by shortened workweeks and less incentive pay elsewhere in the sector.

Nationally, Manufacturing average hourly earnings rose from $6.80 to $6.83. The rise was attributed to both the Durable and Nondurable Goods sectors. The Hard Goods sector registered a $.03 to $7.27 increase, whereas Nondurable Goods experienced a $.03 to $6.14 rise in earnings.

October's average weekly earnings for South Carolina fell $.53 as the loss of weekly hours in Nondurable Goods had more effect on manufacturing than the 0.1 hour increase in Durable Goods.

LABOR TURNOVER SEPARATIONS RATE DECLINES

South Carolina's Manufacturing total separations rate declined over the month as quits, which partially reflect workers assessment of job opportunities, recorded a 4 per thousand decline. The Accessions rate for Manufacturing was unchanged at 44 per thousand during October as both Durable and Nondurable Goods accessions remained steady at 44 per thousand.

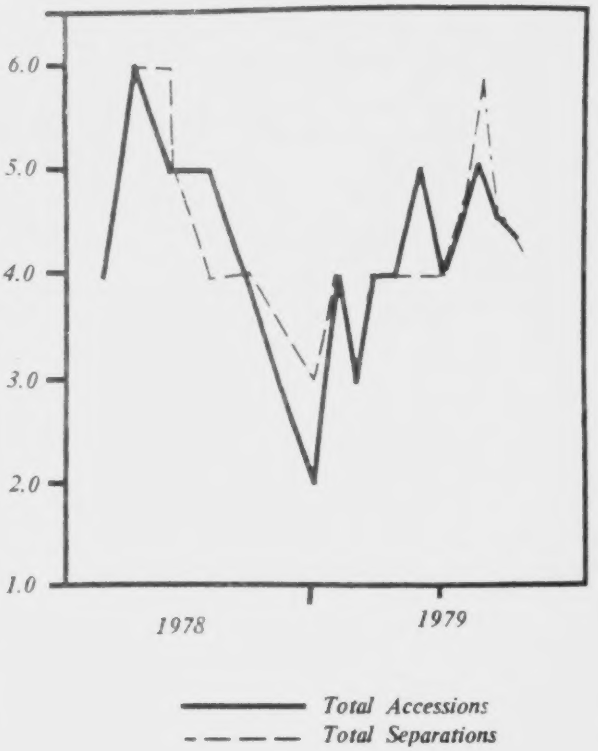
The downward movement in quits and layoffs caused a 4 per thousand drop in Durable Goods total separations. Among individual industries in Hard Goods, increases in Furniture and Fixtures and Electric and Electronic Equipment were more than offset by declines elsewhere in the sector.

Durable Goods total accessions registered no change over the month despite scattered increases and decreases throughout the sector.

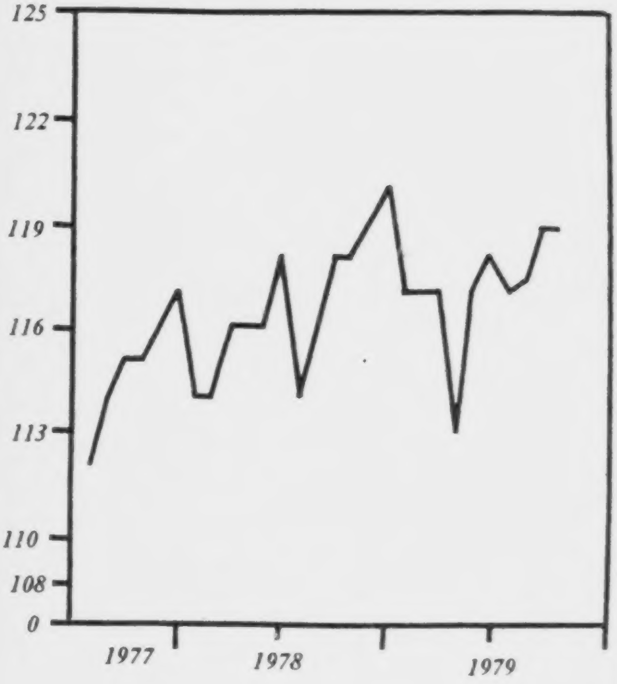
Nondurable Goods total separations declined as the layoffs increase was completely offset by a greater drop in quits. Large turnover declines in separations were noted in Food and Kindred Products (-17 per thousand), Printing and Publishing (-14 per thousand) and Paper and Allied Products (-9 per thousand).

Soft Goods accessions remained constant as a rise in new hires was offset by a drop in recalls. Slight to moderate gains and losses recorded within the sector were offsetting.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



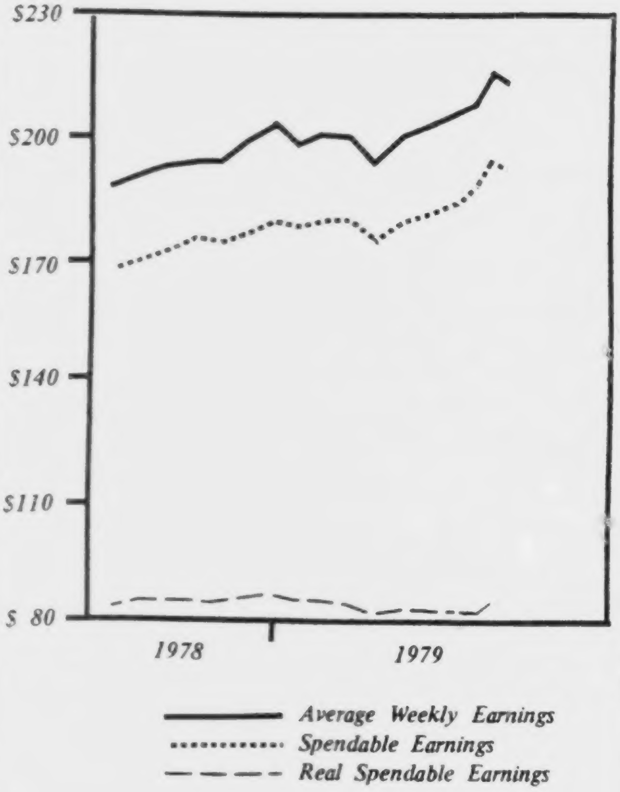
PRODUCTION WORKER
MANHOUR INDEX
(1967 = 100)



MANHOUR INDEX STABILIZES *The Manhour Index remained constant at 118.5 during October, as a Manufacturing Production Worker increase of 1,000 offset a 0.1 hour decline in average weekly hours. This year's October level is 0.6% higher than October 1978.*

	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978
Production Worker Manhour Index	*118.5*	*118.5*	*117.8*
Durable Goods Manhour Index	*146.9*	*145.3*	*142.9*
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	*109.1*	*109.5*	*109.3*
Textile Manhour Index	*94.2*	*94.3*	*93.5*
Apparel Manhour Index	*103.9*	*103.9*	*111.2*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE
EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE EARNINGS DECREASE *Spendable Earnings, influenced by a $.53 decrease in Average Weekly Earnings, dropped $.41 to $191.20 during October. As a consequence of the drop in spendable earnings and a rise in the Consumer Price Index which measures inflation on the consumer level, Real Spendable Earnings declined $.90 over the month and $2.36 below the October 1978 figure.*

	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978
Average Weekly Earnings	*$215.25*	*$215.78*	*$195.84*
Spendable Earnings	*191.20*	*191.61*	*174.82*
Real Spendable Earnings	*84.75*	*85.65*	*87.11*

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

ES HAS THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT!

Throughout the year, the South Carolina Employment Service strives to provide job-seekers with the best possible employment-related services. This includes actual job referral and placement, as well as preparatory services such as counseling, testing, and training enrollment. Each year during the Christmas season, Job Service makes a special effort to meet the needs of both employers and job-seekers. The holiday season creates an abundance of part-time and temporary jobs, particularly in the sales and service fields. At the same time, many people are seeking temporary employment to occupy their time or supplement their incomes. High school and college students are looking for jobs during their holiday vacations, while housewives and people with full-time jobs want part-time work to make extra money for the holidays. Each year, Job Service makes a concerted effort to bring these job opportunities and job-seekers together.

HOLIDAY SEASON ACTIVITIES IN 1978

Last year during the holiday season (November - December 1978), there were 2,436 temporary nonagricultural job openings received by the South Carolina Employment Service, an indication of the demand for temporary workers during the season. Temporary job openings are those anticipated to last 150 days or less. A total of 2,197 placements into temporary nonfarm jobs were made during the two-month period. Of the temporary placements made, 713 were female and 857 were economically disadvantaged. Nearly 1,600 were black, 287 were veterans, and 185 were handicapped. A total of 438, or 20% of the total, were youth under the age of 22. Another 377 of the placements were older workers over the age of 45.

HOLIDAY SEASON 1979

Again this year, Job Service is making a special effort to meet the additional holiday hiring needs of employers, as well as the needs of temporary job-seekers. Local Job Service offices are continually coming up with new ideas to make the public aware of available services. Some offices are currently setting up booths in local shopping centers for the convenience of employers and applicants. Some are developing programs to put students in touch with employers who have Christmas job openings. Selected local offices are even scheduling office hours on Saturdays to become more available to applicants and employers. Why not let Job Service work for you this holiday season? For more details, contact your local Job Service office today.

Profile of South Carolina Employment Service Nonagricultural Placements November - December, 1978

	Total Placements	*Nonag. Placements*		
		Total	*3 Days or Less*	*4-150 Days*
Total	*10,256*	*10,033*	*783*	*1,414*
Female	*4,355*	*4,293*	*122*	*591*
Eco. Disadv.	*3,371*	*3,344*	*209*	*648*
Black	*5,287*	*5,121*	*656*	*940*
Handicapped	*686*	*674*	*117*	*68*
Veteran	*1,695*	*1,690*	*152*	*135*
Under 22	*3,755*	*3,691*	*166*	*272*
45 or Older	*1,141*	*1,096*	*275*	*102*

Season's Greetings!

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	*Oct. 1979**	*Sept. 1979*	*Oct. 1978*	*Net Change From Sept. 1979*	*Net Change From Oct. 1978*
TOTAL	*1176.2*	*1167.7*	*1150.6*	*+ 8.5*	*+25.6*
MANUFACTURING	*394.1*	*392.6*	*394.1*	*+ 1.5*	*0*
Durable Goods	*120.9*	*119.9*	*117.6*	*+ 1.0*	*+ 3.3*
Nondurable Goods	*273.2*	*272.7*	*276.5*	*+ .5*	*– 3.3*
MINING	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*0*	*+ .1*
CONSTRUCTION	*65.1*	*65.9*	*69.2*	*– .8*	*– 4.1*
General Building Contractors	*18.8*	*19.2*	*24.2*	*– .4*	*– 5.4*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*52.2*	*52.1*	*50.5*	*+ .1*	*+ 1.7*
Railroad Transportation	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*0*	*0*
Trucking and Warehousing	*14.8*	*14.7*	*15.3*	*+ .1*	*– .5*
Other Transportation Services	*6.2*	*6.3*	*5.5*	*– .1*	*+ .7*
Communication	*14.1*	*14.1*	*13.6*	*0*	*+ .5*
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	*12.9*	*13.0*	*12.0*	*– .1*	*+ .9*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*224.5*	*225.7*	*215.1*	*– 1.2*	*+ 9.4*
Wholesale Trade	*47.2*	*47.3*	*46.2*	*– .1*	*+ 1.0*
Retail Trade	*177.3*	*178.4*	*168.9*	*– 1.1*	*+ 8.4*
General Merchandising Stores	*26.0*	*25.7*	*26.1*	*+ .3*	*– .1*
Apparel and Accessory Stores	*10.7*	*10.5*	*10.1*	*+ .2*	*+ .6*
Eating and Drinking Places	*48.7*	*50.1*	*43.0*	*– 1.4*	*+ 5.7*
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	*46.7*	*46.5*	*44.4*	*+ .2*	*+ 2.3*
Banking and Credit Agencies	*20.7*	*20.7*	*19.5*	*0*	*+ 1.2*
SERVICES [1]	*159.6*	*159.4*	*147.0*	*+ .2*	*+12.6*
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	*15.2*	*16.7*	*13.9*	*– 1.5*	*+ 1.3*
Hospitals	*11.7*	*11.7*	*11.2*	*0*	*+ .5*
Educational Services	*14.6*	*12.2*	*13.8*	*+ 2.4*	*+ .8*
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	*232.0*	*223.5*	*228.4*	*+ 8.5*	*+ 3.6*
Total Federal	*36.0*	*36.1*	*36.6*	*– .1*	*– .6*
Total State	*68.4*	*67.1*	*67.1*	*+ 1.3*	*+ 1.3*
Total Local	*127.6*	*120.3*	*124.7*	*+ 7.3*	*+ 2.9*

** Preliminary*

[1] *Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.*

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	*Oct. 1979**	*Sept. 1979*	*Oct. 1978*	*Net Change From Sept. 1979*	*Net Change From Oct. 1978*
MANUFACTURING	394.1	392.6	394.1	+ 1.5	0
DURABLE GOODS	120.9	119.9	117.6	+ 1.0	+ 3.3
Lumber and Wood Products	16.7	16.6	16.0	+ .1	+ .7
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.5	9.4	9.1	+ .1	+ .4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.0	0	– .1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.5	11.7	0	– .2
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	6.3	6.1	+ .1	+ .3
Fabricated Metal Products	14.2	14.2	14.1	0	+ .1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.4	6.3	6.5	+ .1	– .1
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.9	31.3	30.6	+ .6	+ 1.3
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	4.9	4.6	+ .1	+ .4
Special Industry Machinery	9.1	8.9	8.8	+ .2	+ .3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.1	20.2	18.9	– .1	+ 1.2
Electronic Components and Acc.	7.9	7.9	7.0	0	+ .9
Instruments and Related Products	6.4	6.4	6.2	0	+ .2
Other Durable [1]	8.8	8.5	9.0	+ .3	– .2
NONDURABLE GOODS	273.2	272.7	276.5	+ .5	– 3.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.2	15.2	+ .1	+ .1
Textile Mill Products	141.7	141.5	142.8	+ .2	– 1.1
Weaving Mills	88.1	88.2	87.5	– .1	+ .6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	41.1	39.7	0	+ 1.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.9	46.0	46.7	– .1	– .8
Knitting Mills	11.1	11.1	12.3	0	– 1.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.3	19.1	19.0	+ .2	+ .3
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.8	4.2	0	– .4
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.1	11.1	11.5	0	– .4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.6	5.7	+ .2	+ .1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.4	46.4	49.1	0	– 2.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.2	10.8	0	– .6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.8	18.1	– .1	– 1.4
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.9	7.2	0	– .3
Paper and Allied Products	13.7	13.6	13.7	+ .1	0
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ .1	+ .1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.7	4.7	4.8	0	– .1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.1	7.0	+ .1	+ .2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.6	32.5	+ .1	+ .2
Synthetic Fibers	19.7	19.7	19.5	0	+ .2
Other Nondurable [2]	16.2	16.3	16.2	– .1	– 0

**** Preliminary***

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct. 1979*	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979*	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979*	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979*	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978
MANUFACTURING	318.3	317.3	317.9	$215.25	$215.78	$195.84	41.0	41.1	40.8	$5.25	$5.25	$4.80
DURABLE GOODS	96.4	95.6	93.8	218.89	217.12	201.13	41.3	41.2	41.3	5.30	5.27	4.87
Lumber and Wood Products	13.5	13.4	12.9	199.02	193.34	183.56	42.8	42.4	43.6	4.65	4.56	4.21
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.2	173.53	178.51	168.91	37.0	37.9	40.8	4.69	4.71	4.14
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.4	9.4	9.6	239.00	238.14	235.23	42.3	[illegible]	43.4	5.65	5.67	5.42
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.5	11.4	215.48	209.16	191.23	42.5	41.5	40.6	5.07	5.04	4.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	23.4	22.8	238.83	236.32	214.95	41.9	41.9	41.1	5.70	5.64	5.23
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.6	6.5	235.70	219.72	204.11	42.7	41.3	[illegible]	5.52	5.32	5.09
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.0	16.0	15.0	198.19	202.00	182.61	40.2	40.4	40.4	4.93	5.00	4.52
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.3	5.2	190.55	195.35	170.44	40.2	41.3	38.3	4.74	4.73	4.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.9	221.7	224.1	213.79	214.84	193.18	40.8	41.0	40.5	5.24	5.24	4.77
Food and Kindred Products	9.6	9.5	9.5	174.94	183.71	160.12	39.4	40.2	37.5	4.44	4.57	4.27
Textile Mill Products	124.9	124.8	125.2	210.17	210.67	190.39	41.7	41.8	41.3	5.04	5.04	4.61
Weaving Mills	79.8	79.9	78.7	214.95	216.30	194.22	41.9	42.0	41.5	5.13	5.15	4.68
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.2	37.3	35.3	214.62	214.76	191.58	42.0	41.7	41.2	5.11	5.15	4.65
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.8	41.9	42.5	214.85	216.91	196.46	41.8	42.2	41.8	5.14	5.14	4.70
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.0	10.0	179.84	184.50	168.65	39.7	41.0	39.5	4.53	4.50	4.27
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.8	15.6	15.6	221.20	221.31	198.53	41.5	41.6	40.6	5.33	5.32	4.89
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.3	215.64	196.31	192.28	42.7	39.9	41.8	5.05	4.92	4.60
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	10.0	10.4	190.77	194.74	175.95	42.3	42.8	42.5	4.51	4.55	4.14
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	39.2	41.4	144.67	142.82	132.75	37.0	37.0	37.5	3.91	3.86	3.54
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.3	9.7	136.80	129.59	122.36	36.0	35.7	36.2	3.80	3.63	3.38
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.1	15.2	132.49	133.21	121.60	36.1	36.1	36.3	3.67	3.69	3.35
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	336.69	337.80	306.77	43.5	43.7	43.7	7.74	7.73	7.02
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.4	214.33	214.51	207.26	37.8	37.9	38.1	5.67	5.66	5.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.0	21.9	21.8	290.50	293.86	265.20	40.8	41.1	40.8	7.12	7.15	6.50
Synthetic Fibers	14.8	14.8	14.6	273.21	275.78	249.70	40.9	41.1	40.8	6.68	6.71	6.12

* Preliminary

NOTE: *Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.*

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978
MANUFACTURING	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	.4	.4	.3	4.1	4.4	3.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	.4	.5	.4
DURABLE GOODS	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	.3	.3	.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	.3	.7	.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	5.2	5.7	4.4	5.2	5.7	.2	*	*	6.3	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.1	.4	.2	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	3.6	1.7	2.4	3.2	1.5	2.1	.4	.1	*	3.1	4.5	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	.4	2.3	.8
Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	5.5	4.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	.3	1.0	.1	4.0	4.5	3.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	.6	1.4	.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.0	.1	.1	.2	3.3	3.8	3.1	1.9	2.3	1.7	.1	.6	.6
Special Industry Machinery	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	.2	.1	.2	3.2	4.0	3.2	1.7	2.6	1.8	*	*	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	5.2	4.4	4.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	.7	.3	.7	4.1	3.5	4.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	.3	.1	.9
Instruments and Related Products	1.7	4.1	3.4	1.6	3.1	2.9	*	.2	.1	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	.9	*	*	.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	.3	.4	.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	.5	.4	.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.3	.5	.3	.3	4.1	5.8	4.2	3.0	3.9	3.1	.1	.8	.2
Textile Mill Products	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	.2	.2	.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	.6	.4	.3
Weaving Mills	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.2	.1	*	.3	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	.5	.3	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.7	*	.1	.4	5.8	5.2	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	.8	.4	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.9	3.9	4.6	.1	*	.2	5.1	4.5	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.6	.2	.1	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	.2	.4	.2	2.7	3.1	3.1	1.7	2.0	2.0	.2	.3	.1
Floor Covering Mills	8.2	3.2	5.5	6.6	2.5	4.5	1.3	.2	.8	5.4	9.4	4.3	3.1	5.3	2.9	.5	2.1	.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.2	6.8	6.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	.7	1.3	.7	6.4	6.5	5.9	4.5	5.2	4.5	.9	.5	.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.0	4.2	4.9	.8	1.7	.8	5.5	6.4	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.0	.2	.6	.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.8	7.8	8.7	5.2	5.3	6.8	.8	1.8	.9	7.9	7.7	7.3	5.0	5.9	5.6	1.8	.8	.4
Paper and Allied Products	2.0	1.5	3.3	1.7	1.4	2.8	*	*	.1	1.7	2.6	2.0	.8	1.4	1.0	*	.1	*
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.7	4.2	3.5	4.6	3.9	.4	*	.2	3.2	4.6	3.4	2.0	3.8	2.4	.2	.2	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	.9	1.2	.9	.6	.9	.7	.1	.3	.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	.6	.7	.4	.1	.2	.2
Synthetic Fibers	.7	1.2	1.1	.4	.6	.8	.2	.4	.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	.7	.8	.5	*	.3	.3

Rates Per Hundred Employees
*** Rate of .05 or less**

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

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NOVEMBER 1979

TRADE AND GOVERNMENT PACE WAGE AND SALARY ADVANCES IN NOVEMBER

Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment in South Carolina rose 1,800 in November on the strength of seasonal gains in Trade and Government which more than offset losses among several industry divisions, notably a seasonal decline in Services.

Trade, boosted by holiday hiring, added 2,000 workers with gains mainly at Retail General Merchandise Stores. The advance in Government resulted from continued fall term hiring at local schools, i.e., substitute teachers and school bus drivers, combined with a buildup of activity in the CETA In-School Work Experience Program. The Services' decline impacted chiefly at Hotels and Other Lodging Places in resort areas and overshadowed a small gain in Educational Services.

Mixed trends prevailed in Manufacturing which registered an overall decline of 500. Durable Goods, however, added 500 workers with payroll additions stemming from widespread moderate gains; whereas, in the Soft Goods sector, which showed a 1,000 decline, all industry groups except Chemicals and Allied Products registered cutbacks or showed no appreciable change in employment.

Payroll declines of 400 in Textiles resulted from the permanent closing of one plant and reduced activities at several others. Also contributing to the overall decline in Soft Goods was a substantial seasonal reduction in operations at Tobacco Stemming and Redrying establishments.

Construction activity tapered off as expected with an over-the-month loss of 800 recorded. The current level in the building industry remains 3,200 below that of one year ago.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

South Carolina's civilian labor force declined nearly 10,000 during November to average 1,328,300. Employment, the largest component of the labor force, dropped 11,300 as large, but seasonal, losses in agriculture overwhelmed a gain of 1,800 in the nonfarm wage and salary sector.

Joblessness took a slight seasonal upturn of 1,400 to average 64,300 for the month. However, the current unemployment level is 3,500 below the comparable year-ago level. The unemployment rate averaged 4.8% for November compared to 4.7% in October and 5.2% a year ago.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

	(In Thousands)			*Net and Percent Change from*			
				October 1979		*November 1978*	
	Nov. 1979 2/	*Oct. 1979*	*Nov. 1978*	*Net*	*Percent*	*Net*	*Percent*
Civilian Labor Force	1328.3	1338.2	1297.6	- 9.9	-0.7	+30.7	+2.4
Total Employment 3/	1264.0	1275.3	1229.8	-11.3	-0.9	+34.2	+2.8
Total Unemployment	64.3	62.9	67.8	+1.4	+2.2	- 3.5	- 5.2
Percent Unemployed	4.8	4.7	5.2	*	*	*	*

1/ *These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.*

2/ *Preliminary*

3/ *Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.*

NATIONAL KEY INDICATORS OF ECONOMY FALL DURING NOVEMBER

The Government's index of leading economic indicators is signaling what most economists have been expecting - an economic slide during 1980. The Commerce Department index, which is designed to foreshadow future economic trends dropped 1.3% in November and has now declined in four of the last five months.

Contributing most to November's decline was a drop in building permits, reflecting the sharp cutback in housing activity since the Federal Reserve Board tightened credit in October.

In November seven of the 10 indicators available fell from the prior month. In addition to building permits, they were: the average workweek, the layoff rate, the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, stock prices, money supply in 1972 dollars, and new orders in 1972 dollars.

The three indicators that rose were: the change in sensitive prices, the change in total liquid assets, and contracts and orders for new plant and equipment in 1972 dollars.

NOVEMBER'S WEEKLY HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS INCREASE

Average weekly hours for manufacturing production workers increased 0.7 hours to 41.7 during November because of more business and overtime in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. The Hard Goods average workweek rose 0.9 hours to 42.3 with notable gains recorded in Machinery Except Electrical (+1.6 hours), Electric and Electronic Equipment (+1.3 hours) and Instruments and Related Products (+2.8). Only Lumber and Wood Products and Stone, Clay and Glass Products experienced a loss in the workweek.

Average weekly hours for Nondurable Goods increased 0.5 hours to 41.4 on the strength of moderate gains throughout most of the sector. The Textile workweek edged up 0.5 hours despite a drop in hours in Floor Covering Mills and Yarn and Thread Mills.

Nationally, the average workweek declined 0.1 hours to 40.2 primarily because of a decrease in Hard Goods.

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers advanced $.04 to $5.31 because of more overtime at premium pay in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. Durable Goods earnings increased $.07 primarily because of gains in Fabricated Metal Products ($.13), Machinery Except Electric ($.10), and Electric and Electronic Equipment ($.05). Lumber and Wood Products and Furniture and Fixtures sustained the only losses in the Hard Goods group.

Hourly earnings in Nondurable Goods rose from $5.24 to $5.27 boosted by a $.13 an hour increase in Chemicals and Allied Products, and a $.14 advance in Food and Kindred Products. Textile average hourly earnings edged up $.01 despite losses in Floor Covering and Yarn and Thread Mills. All other Soft Goods industries except Paper and Allied Products registered small to moderate gains.

Average hourly earnings for the Nation increased from $6.82 to $6.85 during November as both Durable and Nondurable Goods advanced.

Average weekly earnings for South Carolina advanced $5.36 to $221.43 for November as the result of a rise in both hours and earnings.

ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS RATES DECLINE

Over the month both total accessions and separations rates on the manufacturing level fell sharply. Large declines in the Durable and Nondurable accessions rates caused a 14 per thousand drop in Manufacturing total accessions. A notable decrease in new hires also contributed to the drop in accessions. Total separations fell 9 per thousand as the quits rate decreased.

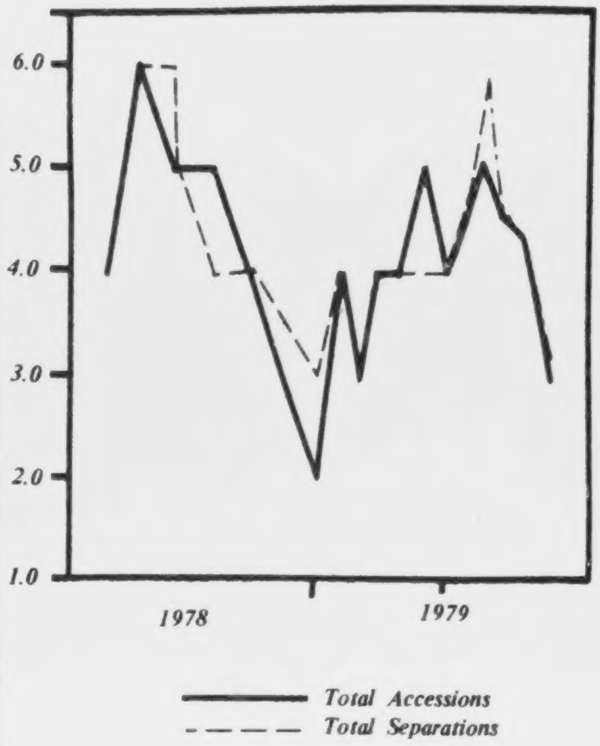
A slowdown in new hires throughout the Hard Goods sector caused the total accessions rates in industry groups to register declines ranging from 17 per thousand in Furniture and Fixtures, and Machinery, Except Electrical to 12 per thousand in Fabricated Metal Products. These declines were responsible for a 15 per thousand drop in Durable Goods total accessions. Instruments and Related Products was the only industry to register an increase in accessions.

Significant declines throughout Durable Goods total separations caused a 6 per thousand drop. Layoff rates rose 5 per thousand over the month; however, the rise was completely offset by a larger drop in quits.

Moderate to sizeable losses in new hires and quits attributed to a 14 per thousand decline in the Nondurable Goods accessions rate. Notable decreases in accessions occurred in Food and Kindred Products and Apparel and Other Textile Products. Chemical and Allied Products experienced the only increase in new hires in the sector.

Quits, influenced primarily by declines in Apparel and Textile Mill Products, caused a 9 per thousand decrease in the Nondurable Goods total separations rate during November. Layoffs remained steady as a 2 per thousand increase in Food and Kindred Products was offset by slight drops experienced elsewhere in Soft Goods.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979

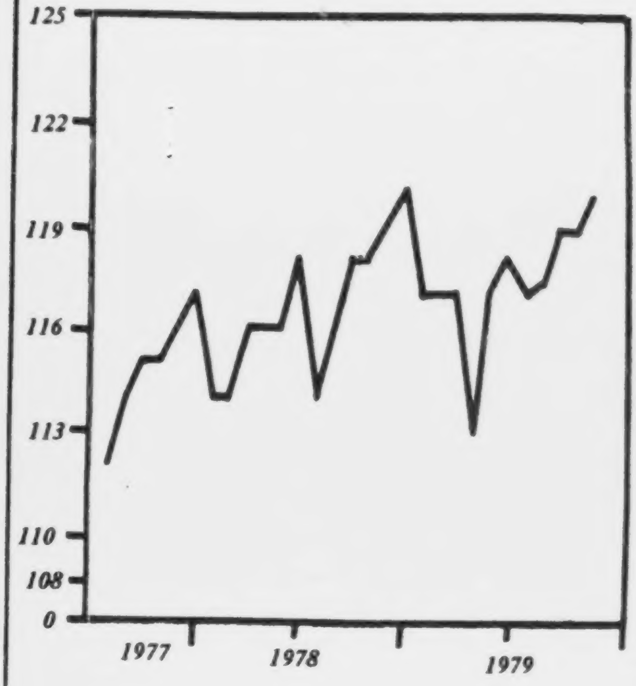


COMPUTATION OF RATES

Labor turnover rates are obtained by dividing monthly accessions and separations and their component parts by the number of workers on factory payrolls during the payroll period that includes the twelfth of the month. They are in other words, percentages of total manufacturing employment.

Total accessions also include misc. accessions (not shown). Total separations also included discharges and misc. separations (not shown).

PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

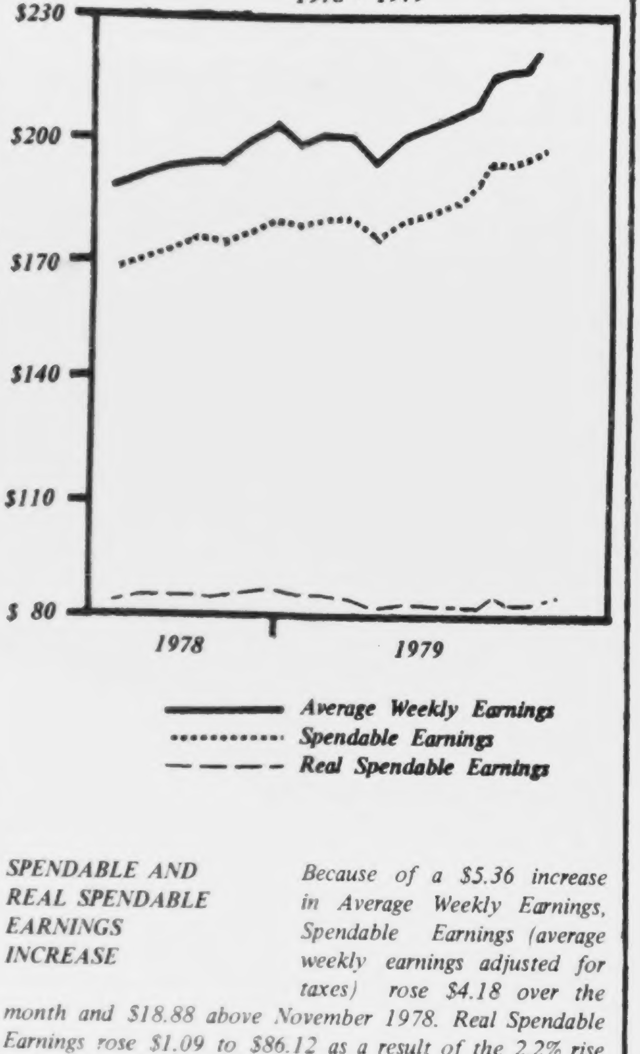


MANHOUR INDEX RISES

Despite a 400 drop in manufacturing production worker employment, the Manhour Index rose from 118.5 to 120.3. A 0.7 hour increase in average weekly hours was primarily responsible for the increase. The November 1979 level is 1.5 or 1.3% higher than November 1978.

	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978
Production Worker Manhour Index	120.3	118.5	118.8
Durable Goods Manhour Index	151.3	147.2	142.8
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	110.1	109.2	110.8
Textile Manhour Index	95.1	94.3	95.4
Apparel Manhour Index	105.0	103.6	111.0

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS INCREASE

Because of a $5.36 increase in Average Weekly Earnings, Spendable Earnings (average weekly earnings adjusted for taxes) rose $4.18 over the month and $18.88 above November 1978. Real Spendable Earnings rose $1.09 to $86.12 as a result of the 2.2% rise in Spendable Earnings.

	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978
Average Weekly Earnings	$221.43	$216.07	$198.92
Spendable Earnings	196.01	191.83	177.13
Real Spendable Earnings	86.12	85.03	87.78

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANT - A PROFILE

WHO REGISTERS WITH JOB SERVICE

Who registers with Job Service in South Carolina? Are they primarily unemployed or employed at the time of registration? Are they generally male or female, white or black? Are they mostly economically disadvantaged and on welfare? What is their educational level? These questions and others can be answered by examining the active file of the South Carolina Job Service.

ACTIVE FILE EXAMINATION

According to the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), the active file count as of November 30, 1979 totals 90,296 applicants who are currently seeking employment through South Carolina's Job Service offices. This figure represents two-thirds of the total number of applicants active at any time this fiscal year beginning October 1, 1979.

AGE GROUPS

When examining age groups, almost two-thirds (63%) of active applicants are in their prime working years between the ages of 22 and 45. Approximately 21% are youth applicants under 22 years old and 15.5% fall into the older worker category (45 or older).

SEX AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Female applicants outnumber their male counterparts by over 15,500 accounting for 59% of the total active file. Black applicants account for over half (54%) of the active file while all other minority ethnic groups combined comprise only .7% of the total.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

The stigma associated with Job Service applicants as being primarily uneducated and unskilled is false. In fact, only 10% of the active applicants have less than an eighth grade education. At the other end of the spectrum, sixteen percent of the active applicants have reached an educational level beyond that of a high school diploma. Over half (54%) of the active applicants have a high school education or above.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Ninety-one percent of the active file were not employed at the time of registration with Job Service. On the other hand, 6% of the applicants were working full-time when they filed an application and 3% were employed part-time.

VETERANS

Veterans, as required by Federal law, receive a priority over other applicants in placements and other services provided. Veterans comprise 14% of the active file, and half of all veterans registered served during the Vietnam Era.

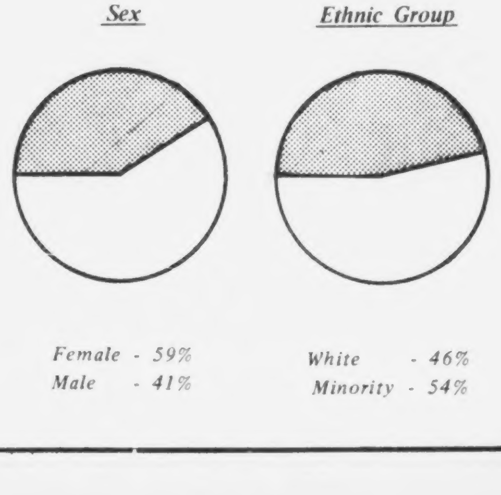
OTHER APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS

Of the active applicants on file November 30, 1979, 34% are registered as economically disadvantaged, 19% are welfare recipients and 9% are food stamp work registrants. Eight percent have either a physical or mental handicap.

SUMMARY

As one can see from this examination of the active file, the South Carolina Job Service nondiscriminately serves a variety of people. A number of job-related services such as referral and placement, counseling, testing, training enrollment, and job development are provided any applicant with a job-related need. These services not only benefit the applicant, but the employer as well. You, the employer, have the opportunity to interview prospective employees who are qualified and, in many cases, have been trained according to your specifications and requirements. Contact your local Job Service Office for additional information.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE FILE
NOVEMBER 30, 1979



NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

				Net Change From	
Industry	*Nov. 1979**	*Oct. 1979*	*Nov. 1978*	*Oct. 1979*	*Nov. 1978*
TOTAL	1175.8	1174.0	1150.9	+1.8	+ 24.9
MANUFACTURING	393.3	393.8	394.8	− .5	− 1.5
Durable Goods	121.6	121.1	117.8	+ .5	+ 3.8
Nondurable Goods	271.7	272.7	277.0	−1.0	− 5.3
MINING	2.0	1.9	1.9	+ .1	+ .1
CONSTRUCTION	64.4	65.2	67.6	− .8	− 3.2
General Building Contractors	18.7	18.9	22.7	− .2	− 4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	52.1	52.1	50.8	0	+ 1.3
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.5	14.6	15.1	− .1	− .6
Other Transportation Services	6.2	6.2	5.7	0	+ .5
Communication	14.2	14.2	13.7	0	+ .5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.0	13.0	12.2	0	+ .8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.7	224.7	216.9	+2.0	+ 9.8
Wholesale Trade	47.3	47.2	46.5	+ .1	+ .8
Retail Trade	179.4	177.5	170.4	+1.9	+ 9.0
General Merchandising Stores	28.3	26.2	27.7	+2.1	+ .6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.0	10.7	10.1	+ .3	+ .9
Eating and Drinking Places	48.3	48.7	42.4	− .4	+ 5.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	46.7	46.8	44.3	− .1	+ 2.4
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.8	20.8	19.6	0	+ 1.2
SERVICES [1]	157.0	159.3	145.3	−2.3	+ 11.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.1	15.2	12.8	−1.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	11.6	11.7	11.2	− .1	+ .4
Educational Services	14.5	14.3	13.9	+ .2	+ .6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	233.6	230.2	229.3	+3.4	+ 4.3
Total Federal	36.3	36.1	36.6	+ .2	− .3
Total State	68.3	67.9	67.6	+ .4	+ .7
Total Local	129.0	126.2	125.1	+2.8	+ 3.9

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* *Preliminary*

[1] *Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.*

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Net Change From Oct. 1979	Net Change From Nov. 1978
MANUFACTURING	393.3	393.8	394.8	– .5	– 1.5
DURABLE GOODS	121.6	121.1	117.8	+ .5	+ 3.8
Lumber and Wood Products	16.8	16.7	16.2	+ .1	+ .6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.6	9.6	9.2	0	+ .4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.9	5.1	– .1	– .3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.5	11.7	0	– .2
Primary Metal Industries	6.5	6.5	6.1	0	+ .4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.3	14.2	14.1	+ .1	+ .2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.3	6.3	6.4	0	– .1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.1	31.9	30.6	+ .2	+ 1.5
Metalworking Machinery	5.1	5.0	4.5	+ .1	+ .6
Special Industry Machinery	9.2	9.0	8.8	+ .2	+ .4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.3	20.2	18.9	+ .1	+ 1.4
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.0	8.0	7.1	0	+ .9
Instruments and Related Products	6.4	6.4	6.2	0	+ .2
Other Durable [1]	8.9	8.8	8.9	+ .1	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	271.7	272.7	277.0	–1.0	– 5.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.3	15.2	– .1	0
Textile Mill Products	141.1	141.5	144.0	– .4	– 2.9
Weaving Mills	87.9	88.1	87.8	– .2	+ .1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.9	41.1	40.0	– .2	+ .9
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.9	45.9	46.7	0	– .8
Knitting Mills	10.9	11.1	12.5	– .2	– 1.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.3	19.2	19.6	+ .1	– .3
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.8	4.1	– .1	– .4
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.2	11.1	11.5	+ .1	– .3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.8	5.9	– .1	– .2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.2	46.3	48.8	– .1	– 2.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.2	10.3	0	– .1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.7	18.1	– .1	– 1.5
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.9	7.2	0	– .3
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.6	13.7	0	– .1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0	+ .1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	– .2
Printing and Publishing	7.1	7.1	7.0	0	+ .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	32.7	32.6	+ .1	+ .2
Synthetic Fibers	19.9	19.7	19.5	+ .2	+ .4
Other Nondurable [2]	15.7	16.2	15.7	– .5	0

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* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979*	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978
MANUFACTURING	**317.7**	**318.1**	**318.3**	**$221.43**	**$216.07**	**$198.92**	**41.7**	**41.0**	**41.1**	**$5.31**	**$5.27**	**$4.84**
DURABLE GOODS	**97.0**	**96.4**	**94.0**	**228.42**	**220.66**	**201.88**	**42.3**	**41.4**	**41.2**	**5.40**	**5.33**	**4.90**
Lumber and Wood Products	13.6	13.5	13.1	196.35	198.59	184.43	42.5	42.8	43.6	4.62	4.64	4.23
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.3	180.89	177.66	161.13	38.9	37.8	39.3	4.65	4.70	4.10
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.3	9.4	9.6	237.01	239.14	235.66	41.8	42.4	43.4	5.67	5.64	5.43
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.5	11.4	223.60	214.46	191.60	43.0	42.3	40.0	5.20	5.07	4.79
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.0	23.8	22.8	255.93	242.34	221.23	43.6	42.0	41.9	5.87	5.77	5.28
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.5	242.96	235.70	212.08	42.7	42.7	41.1	5.69	5.52	5.16
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.1	16.0	15.1	205.84	197.38	178.14	41.5	40.2	39.5	4.96	4.91	4.51
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.1	206.83	190.55	167.96	43.0	40.2	38.0	4.81	4.74	4.42
NONDURABLE GOODS	**220.7**	**221.7**	**224.3**	**218.18**	**214.32**	**197.21**	**41.4**	**40.9**	**41.0**	**5.27**	**5.24**	**4.81**
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.6	9.5	183.14	174.00	171.83	39.9	39.1	38.7	4.59	4.45	4.44
Textile Mill Products	124.3	124.8	126.2	213.19	210.25	193.53	42.3	41.8	41.8	5.04	5.03	4.63
Weaving Mills	79.5	79.8	79.0	218.02	214.53	198.34	42.5	41.9	42.2	5.13	5.12	4.70
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.0	37.2	35.6	220.16	214.71	195.72	43.0	42.1	42.0	5.12	5.10	4.66
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.8	41.8	42.5	215.97	214.43	200.08	42.1	41.8	42.3	5.13	5.13	4.73
Knitting Mills	8.8	9.0	10.1	194.37	188.65	171.17	41.8	41.1	39.9	4.65	4.59	4.29
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.8	15.8	16.1	225.24	221.20	203.20	42.1	41.5	41.3	5.35	5.33	4.92
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.3	203.41	215.64	202.21	40.6	42.7	43.3	5.01	5.05	4.67
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.0	10.4	188.21	192.04	176.40	42.2	42.3	42.2	4.46	4.54	4.18
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.0	39.1	41.1	147.02	143.93	134.59	37.6	37.0	37.7	3.91	3.89	3.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.3	9.4	139.87	136.11	125.86	37.1	36.2	36.8	3.77	3.76	3.42
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.9	14.0	15.2	131.74	131.39	124.44	35.8	35.9	36.6	3.68	3.66	3.40
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	335.48	337.12	312.61	43.4	43.5	43.6	7.73	7.75	7.17
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.4	217.36	214.51	210.90	38.2	37.9	39.2	5.69	5.66	5.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	22.0	21.8	305.45	294.28	268.38	41.9	41.1	41.1	7.29	7.16	6.53
Synthetic Fibers	15.0	14.9	14.6	283.59	275.67	257.09	41.4	40.9	41.6	6.85	6.74	6.18

** Preliminary*

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978
MANUFACTURING	2.9	4.3	3.4	2.5	3.5	2.9	.2	.3	.3	3.2	4.1	3.4	1.9	2.6	2.1	.5	.4	.4
DURABLE GOODS	2.9	4.4	3.4	2.5	3.3	2.8	.1	.5	.2	3.2	3.8	3.1	1.6	2.2	1.7	.9	.4	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.0	4.4	4.2	*	.3	*	4.5	6.2	4.4	2.1	2.9	3.2	.5	.3	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.6	2.9	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	.3	.2	*	2.5	4.5	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	.6	1.9	.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	4.5	4.0	2.8	3.6	3.1	.1	.3	.4	3.3	4.0	3.6	1.6	2.2	1.7	.8	.6	.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	4.1	3.1	2.0	3.3	2.7	.1	.1	.3	2.9	3.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.2	.7	.1	.1
Special Industry Machinery	2.9	4.4	3.1	2.3	3.7	2.5	.1	.2	*	2.0	3.2	2.8	1.0	1.7	1.5	.1	*	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.0	4.5	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	.1	.5	*	2.2	3.5	3.5	1.4	2.4	2.0	*	.2	.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.7	.2	*	.1	1.4	2.9	2.6	.9	1.7	1.0	.1	*	.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.0	4.4	3.5	2.6	3.8	3.0	.2	.3	.3	3.4	4.3	3.5	2.1	2.8	2.3	.4	.4	.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	5.3	3.6	3.0	4.9	3.5	.2	.5	.2	4.4	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.6	.3	.1	.1
Textile Mill Products	3.5	4.8	3.9	3.2	4.2	3.4	.1	.2	.2	3.7	4.9	3.7	2.3	3.1	2.5	.4	.5	.2
Weaving Mills	3.9	4.9	4.2	3.6	4.5	3.7	.1	*	.2	3.9	5.3	3.7	2.5	3.4	2.6	.3	.4	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.8	4.9	4.0	3.3	4.2	3.5	.1	*	.2	4.1	5.5	3.5	2.2	3.4	2.4	.5	.6	*
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.0	5.0	[illegible]	3.8	4.7	4.0	.1	.1	.1	3.8	5.1	3.8	2.8	3.4	2.8	*	.3	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.0	3.7	2.	1.6	3.1	2.3	.2	.2	.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.1	1.9	1.6	.1	.2	.1
Floor Covering Mills	4.0	8.2	4.0	3.3	6.6	3.6	.4	1.3	.2	9.1	5.4	4.5	3.1	3.1	2.5	4.8	.5	.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.9	6.3	5.1	3.0	5.1	4.2	.5	.7	.6	4.7	6.2	5.6	3.4	4.4	3.7	.6	.8	.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.9	6.2	4.0	3.0	5.1	3.3	.5	.8	.6	4.3	5.4	5.6	3.4	4.3	3.5	.2	.2	1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	4.3	7.2	6.1	3.0	5.5	4.5	.9	1.0	.9	5.7	7.8	6.9	4.2	5.1	4.3	.9	1.6	1.5
Paper and Allied Products	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.2	*	*	.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	.8	.8	1.0	*	.1	*
Printing and Publishing	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.8	.3	.4	.4	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	.2	.2	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	.8	.8	.6	.6	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.8	.9	.8	.5	.5	.4	.1	.1	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.8	.6	.7	.7	.4	.4	*	.1	.2	.9	1.0	.9	.6	.6	.5	.2	*	.2

Rates Per Hundred Employees
** Rate of .05 or less*

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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DECEMBER 1979

HOLIDAY HIRING IN RETAIL TRADE BOOSTS WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina increased by 2,600 in December to a level of 1,177,000 almost exclusively because of accelerated holiday hiring in Retail Trade. The sector added 4,900 workers mainly in General Merchandise and Apparel and Accessory Stores. Partly offsetting the rise in Retail Trade were losses in Transportation and Public Utilities, Services, and Government.

Transportation and Public Utilities fell 600 as establishments in Motor Freight Transportation and in Water Transportation recorded less business. A decline in Stevedoring caused a drop of several hundred in Water Transportation. The number of Stevedores working depends on shipping schedules and thus fluctuates greatly.

Continued staff reductions in Hotels and Other Lodging places in resort areas of the state caused the 800 loss in Services employment.

Government employment fell 900 with the state sector accounting for 700 of this decline and Local Government the remainder. The closing of schools for Christimas Holidays resulted in the layoff of various school personnel. This development accounted for most of the decline in Government employment.

Total Manufacturing employment in December was virtually unchanged as mixed trends were recorded in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. Significant changes occurred in Other Durables (includes Transportation and Miscellaneous Manufacturing) which lost 500 and in Textile Mill Products which added 500. The decline in Other Durables was caused by seasonal layoffs, whereas the gain in Textile Mill Products represented increased production particularly in Weaving Mills.

The trend in Manufacturing employment over the past year was downward with December 1,800 below one year ago. This decline is evidence that adjustments have been made in response to a changing economy. The decline in Manufacturing occurred entirely in Nondurable Goods where a loss of 5,500 jobs was recorded. Reasons generally given by employers for layoffs or plant closing are; slowing economy, energy related layoffs, increased competition from imports, and old plants and machinery.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

South Carolina's civilian labor force totaled 1,314,200 during December, a drop of 12,300 from the November level. Seasonal declines in agricultural employment more than offset an increase of 2,600 nonfarm wage and salary jobs lowering total employment 8,400 to 1,253,600. Unemployment dropped nearly 4,000 over the month to 60,600. The unemployment rate averaged 4.6% for December compared to 4.9% in November and 5.1% a year ago.

Preliminary annual averages for 1979 show South Carolina's labor force at 1,315,200, employment at 1,248,200, and unemployment at 67,000 or 5.1%.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				November 1979		*December 1978*	
	Dec. 1979 2/	*Nov. 1979*	*Dec. 1978*	*Net*	*Percent*	*Net*	*Percent*
Civilian Labor Force	*1314.2*	*1326.5*	*1292.1*	*−12.3*	*−0.9*	*+22.1*	*+1.7*
Total Employment 3/	*1253.6*	*1262.0*	*1226.4*	*− 8.4*	*−0.7*	*+27.2*	*+2.2*
Total Unemployment	*60.6*	*64.5*	*65.7*	*− 3.9*	*−6.0*	*− 5.1*	*−7.8*
Percent Unemployed	*4.6*	*4.9*	*5.1*				

1/ These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

KEY BAROMETER OF NATION'S ECONOMY UNCHANGED IN DECEMBER

The Commerce Department reported that its index of leading indicators, which skidded sharply in October and November, was unchanged in December at 136.8% of the 1967 average, thereby failing to dispel uncertainties about the course of the economy.

Economists had been awaiting the December figure with great interest in light of the old rule-of-thumb that three consecutive monthly declines are a clear signal of a recession. However, the unchanged December index raises the question as to whether the index is signaling a recession or very slow positive growth. The index declined in four of the final six months of 1979.

In December, six of 10 leading indicators increased from the previous month. They were the average workweek, the layoff rate, the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, the change in sensitive prices, contracts and orders for new plant and equipment in 1972 dollars, and stock prices. Stock prices contributed the greatest increase.

The four indicators that declined from November were the change in total liquid assets, the money supply in 1972 dollars, new orders for consumer goods and materials in 1972 dollars, and building permits. Money supply contributed the greatest decline.

PREMIUM PAY AND OVERTIME CAUSES INCREASE IN HOURS AND EARNINGS

Because of premium pay received by South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers, hourly earnings increased $.01 to $5.30 in December. This increase was caused primarily by a gain in Durable Goods. Hard Goods average hourly earnings rose $.02 to $5.37 during December, influenced by moderate increases ranging from $.01 in Furniture and Fixtures to $.07 each in Electric and Electronic Equipment and Fabricated Metal Products. Machinery, Except Electrical was the only industry group to register a loss in hourly pay.

Nondurable Goods average hourly earnings remained stable at $5.27. Textile Mill Products earnings were unchanged at $5.05 over the month as scattered increases and decreases among the various industries were offsetting. A $.12 decline in pay for Chemicals and Allied Products offset healthy rises in Paper and Allied Products ($.11) and Food and Kindred Products ($.08). A modest gain of $.04 in hourly pay was registered in Apparel.

The National average hourly earnings rose $.10 to $6.97 resulting from hourly pay increases in Durable and Nondurable Goods.

Average weekly hours for Manufacturing Production Workers in South Carolina rose 0.1 hours to 41.7. This rise was attributed to increased hours worked in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. A 2.1 hour increase in Stone, Clay and Glass Products and a 0.8 hour gain in Lumber and Wood Products caused the Durable Goods workweek to increase 0.1 hours, despite a 0.8 hour loss in the large Machinery, Except Electrical industry.

The Nondurable Goods workweek edged up 0.1 hours to 41.5 on widespread gains throughout most industries, notably a 1.2 hour boost in Paper and Allied Products. The Textile workweek expanded 0.2 hours on the strength of hourly gains in Knitting Mills (1.9 hours), Floor Covering Mills (2.1 hours), and Yarn and Thread Mills (0.7 hours). Declines in hours worked in the Soft Goods sector were noted in Chemicals and Apparel.

Average weekly hours for the Nation rose 0.6 hours to 41.0 as a result of increases in Durable and Nondurable Goods.

TURNOVER RATES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Labor turnover rates for South Carolina manufacturing industries continued to decline in December with separations again topping accessions. Losses were experienced in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. On the manufacturing level, accessions fell 9 per thousand mainly because of a decline in new hires, whereas separations declined 5 per thousand as a moderate drop in quits more than offset a slight rise in layoffs.

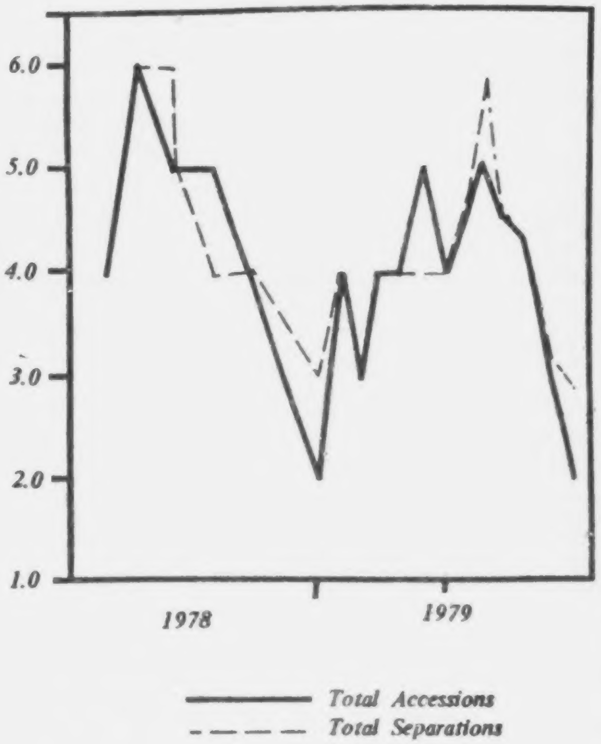
Sharp declines in Instruments and Related Products (-1.9), Fabricated Metal Products (-1.3) and Furniture and Fixtures (-1.5) contributed to a drop of 8 per thousand in the Durable Goods accessions rate. Recalls remained steady over the month, whereas new hires dipped 8 per thousand under the influence of declines throughout the sector.

Total separations for the Hard Goods sector fell 5 per thousand to 28 per thousand affected primarily by a moderate drop in quits which offset a slight rise in layoffs. The only gain in total separation in Hard Goods was experienced by Instruments and Related Products.

Nondurable Goods sustained a 10 per thousand decline in total accessions. The new hires rate fell but recalls remained constant. All major industry groups except Chemicals and Allied Products had decreases in accessions. Significant declines in new hires were noted in Textile Mill Products and Apparel and Other Textile Products.

The separations rate in Soft Goods fell but to a lesser degree than accessions. A 7 per thousand drop in quits was completely responsible for the 6 per thousand drop in Nondurable Goods separations. A large 23 per thousand increase in Food and Kindred Products was caused by a rise in layoffs.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979

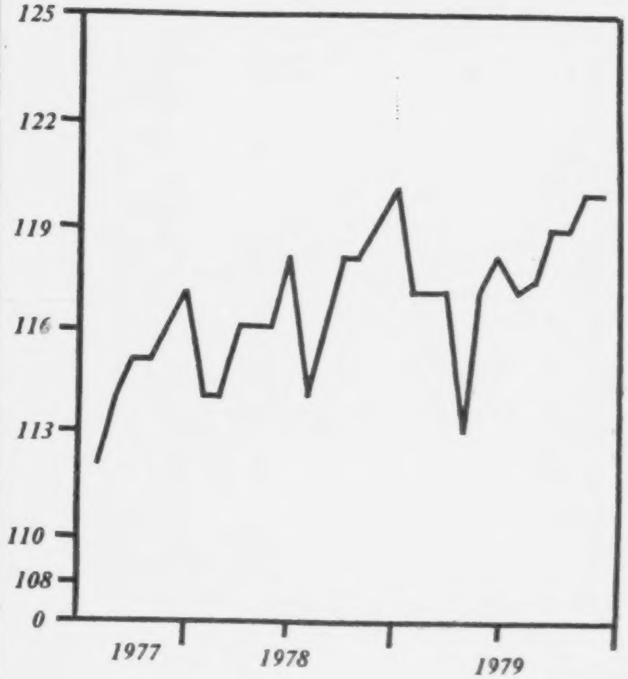


COMPUTATION OF RATES

Labor turnover rates are obtained by dividing monthly accessions and separations and their component parts by the number of workers on factory payrolls during the payroll period that includes the twelfth of the month. They are in other words, percentages of total manufacturing employment

Total accessions also include misc. accessions (not shown). Total separations also included discharges and misc. separations (not shown).

PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

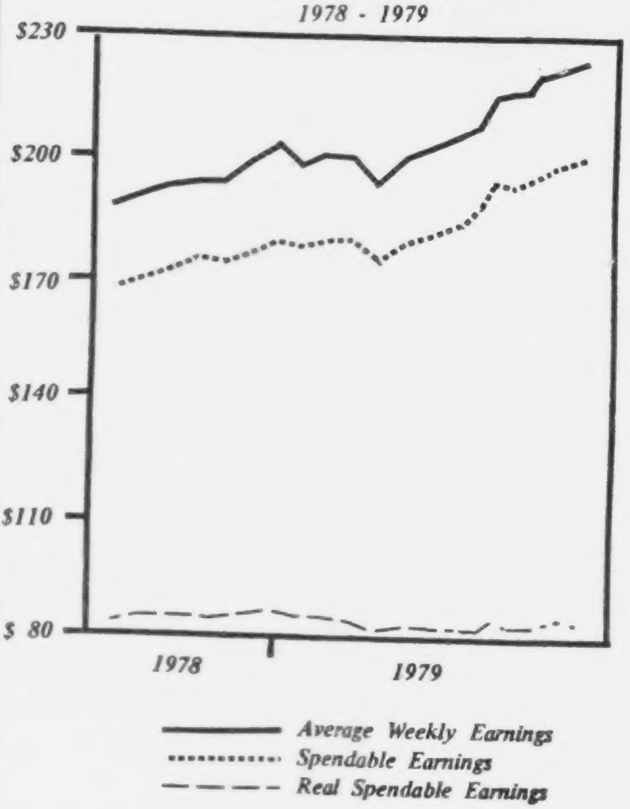


MANHOUR INDEX STABILIZES

The Manhour Index for Manufacturing Production Workers at 120.1 was unchanged in December. An increase of 0.1 hours in Average Weekly Hours offset a 700 drop in Manufacturing Production Worker Employment. December's Index was 0.2% less than the year-ago figure.

	Dec. 1979	*Nov. 1979*	*Dec. 1978*
Production Worker Manhour Index	*120.1*	*120.1*	*120.4*
Durable Goods Manhour Index	*150.4*	*151.1*	*146.7*
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	*110.3*	*110.0*	*111.7*
Textile Manhour Index	*96.3*	*95.4*	*96.9*
Apparel Manhour Index	*104.5*	*105.0*	*110.7*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE EARNINGS RISE, REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS FALL

The Average Weekly Earnings rise of $.95 caused a slight increase in Spendable Earnings of $.74 during December, an increase of $15.48 over the year-ago figure. Real Spendable Earnings, affected by a 1.1% increase in the Consumer Price Index, fell $.57 to $85.08. This month's figure is $3.73 less than December 1978.

	Dec. 1979	*Nov. 1979*	*Dec. 1978*
Average Weekly Earnings	*$221.01*	*$220.06*	*$203.01*
Spendable Earnings	*195.68*	*194.94*	*180.20*
Real Spendable Earnings	*85.08*	*85.65*	*88.81*

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

AN EXAMINATION OF OPENINGS FILED WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE

ROLE OF THE EMPLOYER *The South Carolina Job Service offers a multitude of services to both applicants and employers. However, all services are directed toward the primary function of Job Service – placing people in jobs. Over years of experience, Job Service has developed many different methods of improving referral and placement activity. For example, new techniques in counseling, testing, and training have helped previously unemployable applicants to become job-ready. One of the most important developments in the history of Job Service was the implementation of the computerized job matching system. This system has helped to eliminate the tedious manual file search and has brought more efficiency to the placement process.*

Even with these new innovations, the most important ingredient in the placement process is the employer. Without the employer and his job order, there would be no jobs for the thousands of applicants that enter South Carolina's Job Service offices each year. In return, Job Service offers employers many free services that save time as well as money. Some of these services include: recruitment and screening; testing, which measures an applicant's knowledge, skills, and abilities; and training services. The utilization of these services by employers can result in a substantial savings of time in filling their present and future job vacancies by helping them to reduce their interviewing time to accommodate only qualified applicants. Many applicants may have actually been trained according to employer specifications and requirements, therefore eliminating the costly process involved in on-the-job training. This results in a substantial monetary savings.

JOB OPENINGS FILED *During the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979 - December 31, 1979), Job Service offices in South Carolina received 12,466 job orders, accounting for 27,228 openings. Ninety-seven percent of the openings received this fiscal year came from nonagricultural establishments, with 72% of these openings expected to last over 150 days. Job openings received from agricultural establishments comprised only 3% of the total, primarily due to the seasonal nature of agricultural jobs.*

JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	Oct. 79- Dec. 79	*% of Total*
Total	*27,228*	*100.0*
Nonagriculture	*26,458*	*97.2*
Over 150 Days	*19,166*	*70.4*
4 - 150 Days	*2,467*	*9.1*
3 Days or Less	*4,825*	*17.8*
Agriculture	*770*	*2.8*
Over 150 Days	*75*	*0.3*
4 - 150 Days	*521*	*1.9*
3 Days or Less	*174*	*0.6*

An examination of openings received this fiscal year by occupational category reveals that 16% were in the broad occupational category of structural work. Eighty-four percent of these were nonagricultural jobs, with an expected duration of 150 days or longer. The professional technical, and managerial grouping was next highest with approximately 15% of the total. However, only 29% of these openings were nonagricultural and expected to last over 150 days. The clerical occupational category was well represented with 3,885 openings received, or 14% of the total, followed by the broad category "other services" with 3,477.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

				Net Change From	
Industry	*Dec. 1979**	*Nov. 1979*	*Dec. 1978*	*Nov. 1979*	*Dec. 1978*
TOTAL	**1177.0**	**1174.4**	**1153.2**	**+2.6**	**+23.8**
MANUFACTURING	**392.9**	**393.0**	**394.7**	**– .1**	**– 1.8**
Durable Goods	121.2	121.5	117.5	– .3	+ 3.7
Nondurable Goods	271.7	271.5	277.2	+ .2	– 5.5
MINING	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**0**	**0**
CONSTRUCTION	**64.2**	**64.5**	**65.6**	**– .3**	**– 1.4**
General Building Contractors	18.9	18.9	21.3	0	– 2.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	**51.6**	**52.2**	**50.6**	**– .6**	**+ 1.0**
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.4	14.6	14.8	– .2	– .4
Other Transportation Services	5.6	6.2	5.8	– .6	– .2
Communication	14.3	14.3	13.7	0	+ .6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.1	13.0	12.2	+ .1	+ .9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**231.5**	**226.4**	**222.0**	**+5.1**	**+ 9.5**
Wholesale Trade	47.4	47.2	46.9	+ .2	+ .5
Retail Trade	184.1	179.2	175.1	+4.9	+ 9.0
General Merchandising Stores	30.7	28.1	30.3	+2.6	+ .4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	12.0	11.0	11.2	+1.0	+ .8
Eating and Drinking Places	48.1	48.3	42.4	– .2	+ 5.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	**46.9**	**46.7**	**44.5**	**+ .2**	**+ 2.4**
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.9	20.8	19.7	+ .1	+ 1.2
SERVICES [1]	**156.2**	**157.0**	**145.0**	**– .8**	**+11.2**
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.1	14.1	11.9	–1.0	+ 1.2
Hospitals	11.7	11.6	11.3	+ .1	+ .4
Educational Services	14.7	14.5	13.9	+ .2	+ .8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**231.8**	**232.7**	**228.9**	**– .9**	**+ 2.9**
Total Federal	36.3	36.3	36.5	0	– .2
Total State	67.7	68.4	67.3	– .7	+ .4
Total Local	127.8	128.0	125.1	– .2	+ 2.7

** Preliminary*

[1] Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(In Thousands)

Industry	*Dec. 1979**	*Nov. 1979*	*Dec. 1978*	*Net Change From Nov. 1979*	*Net Change From Dec. 1978*
MANUFACTURING	392.9	393.0	394.7	– .1	– 1.8
DURABLE GOODS	121.2	121.5	117.5	– .3	+ 3.7
Lumber and Wood Products	16.8	16.8	16.1	0	+ .7
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.6	9.6	9.3	0	+ .3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	4.9	0	– .1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.5	11.5	0	0
Primary Metal Industries	6.5	6.5	6.2	0	+ .3
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.3	14.2	+ .1	+ .2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.3	6.3	6.5	0	– .2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.1	32.0	30.9	+ .1	+ 1.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.2	5.1	4.6	+ .1	+ .6
Special Industry Machinery	9.2	9.2	8.9	0	+ .3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.4	20.3	18.9	+ .1	+ 1.5
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.1	8.1	7.1	0	+ 1.0
Instruments and Related Products	6.3	6.4	6.2	– .1	+ .1
Other Durable [1]	8.4	8.9	8.6	– .5	– .2
NONDURABLE GOODS	271.7	271.5	277.2	+ .2	– 5.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.2	15.2	0	0
Textile Mill Products	141.5	141.0	144.2	+ .5	– 2.7
Weaving Mills	88.2	87.9	88.2	+ .3	0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	40.9	40.2	+ .2	+ .9
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.0	45.9	46.8	+ .1	– .8
Knitting Mills	10.9	10.8	12.1	+ .1	– 1.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.3	19.3	19.7	0	– .4
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	4.2	– .1	– .6
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.2	11.2	11.4	0	– .2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.6	5.9	+ .2	– .1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.0	46.2	48.9	– .2	– 2.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.3	10.5	– .1	– .3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.5	16.5	18.1	0	– 1.6
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	6.9	7.1	+ .1	– .1
Paper and Allied Products	13.6	13.6	13.6	0	0
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0	+ .1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.6	4.7	0	– .1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.1	7.1	+ .1	+ .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.7	32.7	– .2	– .2
Synthetic Fibers	19.6	19.8	19.7	– .2	– .1
Other Nondurable [2]	15.7	15.7	15.5	0	+ .2

** Preliminary*

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979*	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
MANUFACTURING	317.2	317.9	318.6	221.01	220.06	203.01	41.7	41.6	41.6	5.30	5.29	4.88
DURABLE GOODS	96.6	97.3	94.0	226.61	225.24	209.81	42.2	42.1	42.3	5.37	5.35	4.96
Lumber and Wood Products	13.6	13.6	13.0	200.91	195.92	194.74	43.3	42.5	45.5	4.64	4.61	4.28
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.2	180.88	180.03	170.53	38.9	38.8	40.7	4.65	4.64	4.19
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.4	9.4	9.4	249.39	235.72	244.98	43.6	41.5	45.2	5.72	5.68	5.42
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.6	11.6	223.02	220.58	200.23	42.4	42.5	41.2	5.26	5.19	4.86
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.9	24.0	23.0	245.95	251.86	229.19	42.7	43.5	43.0	5.76	5.79	5.33
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.5	239.27	239.84	219.34	42.2	42.6	42.1	5.67	5.63	5.21
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.2	16.2	15.0	204.93	201.06	186.86	41.4	41.2	40.8	4.95	4.88	4.58
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.3	5.3	207.10	205.44	175.22	42.7	42.8	39.2	4.85	4.80	4.47
NONDURABLE GOODS	220.6	220.6	224.6	218.70	218.18	200.30	41.5	41.4	41.3	5.27	5.27	4.85
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.6	9.5	184.00	177.17	167.76	39.4	38.6	37.7	4.67	4.59	4.45
Textile Mill Products	124.7	124.1	126.4	215.64	214.62	197.58	42.7	42.5	42.4	5.05	5.05	4.66
Weaving Mills	79.8	79.5	79.4	217.60	218.54	202.02	42.5	42.6	42.8	5.12	5.13	4.72
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.2	37.0	35.8	219.81	220.16	200.30	43.1	43.0	42.8	5.10	5.12	4.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.9	41.8	42.6	215.46	216.49	203.30	42.0	42.2	42.8	5.13	5.13	4.75
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.7	9.8	210.01	198.05	173.69	44.4	42.5	40.3	4.73	4.66	4.31
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.8	15.8	16.2	230.15	225.24	208.47	42.7	42.1	42.2	5.39	5.35	4.94
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	3.0	3.3	216.49	203.41	210.01	42.7	40.6	44.4	5.07	5.01	4.73
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.0	10.3	199.78	196.62	179.77	44.2	43.5	42.2	4.52	4.52	4.26
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.9	39.0	41.2	147.38	146.26	134.25	37.5	37.6	37.5	3.93	3.89	3.58
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.3	9.6	142.11	139.87	128.04	37.3	37.2	36.9	3.81	3.76	3.47
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.9	15.2	134.30	130.28	125.22	36.2	35.5	36.4	3.71	3.67	3.44
Paper and Allied Products	9.8	9.9	9.9	343.04	328.18	312.46	43.7	42.4	43.7	7.85	7.74	7.15
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.4	218.12	216.60	206.98	38.2	38.0	38.4	5.71	5.70	5.39
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.9	22.1	22.0	295.40	306.91	273.41	41.2	42.1	41.3	7.17	7.29	6.62
Synthetic Fibers	14.8	15.0	14.8	276.08	283.59	261.04	40.6	41.4	41.7	6.80	6.85	6.26

** Preliminary*

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
MANUFACTURING	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.7	.1	.2	.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	1.3	1.9	1.5	.6	.5	.5
DURABLE GOODS	2.1	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.5	.1	.1	.3	2.8	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	.9	.8	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	1.4	2.9	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.3	*	*	*	2.5	4.5	2.8	1.2	2.1	1.6	.5	.5	.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.6	1.3	.8	1.3	1.0	.3	.3	*	2.2	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	.5	.6	1.5
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.5	2.8	1.4	*	.1	.4	2.9	3.1	2.5	.8	1.5	1.0	.9	.7	.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	*	.1	.3	2.7	2.8	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	.6	.1
Special Industry Machinery	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.7	*	.1	.1	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	*	.1	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.8	3.0	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	.2	.1	*	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	.3	*	.3
Instruments and Related Products	1.0	2.9	2.4	.7	2.5	2.1	*	.2	.1	1.9	1.4	3.2	.9	1.0	.8	.2	.1	1.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.6	1.8	.2	.2	.3	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.6	.4	.3	.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	.1	.2	.1	6.5	4.2	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.6	.3	*
Textile Mill Products	2.2	3.5	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.2	.1	.1	.1	2.5	3.6	3.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	.1	.4	.2
Weaving Mills	2.3	3.7	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.5	*	.1	.1	2.7	3.7	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	.1	.2	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	2.4	3.6	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.1	*	.1	.1	2.6	3.7	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	*	.5	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.3	3.8	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.8	*	.1	.1	2.6	3.7	3.3	1.7	2.6	2.3	*	*	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	.1	.2	.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	.9	1.2	1.2	.3	.1	.3
Floor Covering Mills	2.0	4.0	2.1	1.3	3.3	1.6	.5	.4	.1	3.0	9.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	1.4	.2	4.8	*
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	3.9	3.0	1.5	3.1	1.7	.2	.5	1.2	3.8	4.8	4.5	2.0	3.4	2.0	.4	.5	1.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	4.0	1.9	1.4	3.1	1.6	.4	.5	.3	2.9	4.4	3.7	2.1	3.5	2.2	.2	.2	1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	1.7	4.5	5.1	1.2	3.2	1.8	.4	.9	3.0	3.7	5.7	6.4	2.5	4.3	2.4	.6	.9	3.3
Paper and Allied Products	.9	1.6	1.2	.8	1.4	1.0	*	*	*	2.0	1.4	1.7	.3	.8	.8	1.0	*	*
Printing and Publishing	2.8	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.2	.2	.3	.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.4	*	.2	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	.8	.7	.7	.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	*	1.0	.7	1.1	.4	.4	.3	*	.1	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.5	.6	.9	.3	.5	.7	.1	*	*	.7	.8	.9	.3	.5	.4	.1	.1	.1

Rates Per Hundred Employees
*** Rate of .05 or less**

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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South Carolina Manpower News

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JANUARY 1980

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DECLINE MOSTLY SEASONAL

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina declined 14,900 during January to a level of 1,183,800 as most industry divisions experienced seasonal losses. The largest drop (9,600) took place in Retail Trade as General Merchandise Stores and Apparel and Accessory Stores laid off extra workers hired during the holiday season. In addition, establishments in Eating and Drinking Places continued to reduce payrolls following their normal seasonal pattern.

Construction lost 2,800 as building activity was slowed by winter weather and the continued rise in the cost of mortgage money.

Transportation and Public Utilities registered a decline of 600 with the loss centered in Trucking and Warehousing. This drop was expected as business activity slowed following the Christmas rush.

Declines of 500 in Services and 400 in Government were caused by the seasonal layoff of students on work study programs and other nonfaculty personnel in various schools, colleges and universities. These layoffs occurred during the semester break which extended well into January.

Manufacturing employment fell 1,000 in January. The Durable Goods sector experienced staff reductions of 400 as a result of substantial declines in Lumber and Wood Products plus scattered marginal losses in other industry groups. The decline in Lumber and Wood Products was caused by the closing of one large plant. On the brighter side a 300 gain was noted in Machinery, Except Electrical.

Nondurable Goods employment fell 600 with a notable seasonal decline of 400 each in Food and Kindred Products and Apparel. The Textile industry dropped 200 workers over the month. Partially offsetting these losses was a gain of 300 in other Nondurable Goods stemming from growth in Rubber and Plastic Products.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal slowdowns in the agriculture, construction, and trade industries caused total employment to drop 32,600 in January to a level of 1,210,400. This level, however, was 14,900 above that of a year ago. Along with the decline in job holders, those without jobs rose 10,500 during the month. Unemployment averaged 75,000 in January or 5.8% of the labor force which totaled 1,285,400. This compares to a 4.9% in December and 5.2% a year ago.

NATION'S LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS EASE DOWN IN JANUARY

The Commerce Department's latest report on its index of leading indicators shows that the index, designed to foreshadow future economic trends, declined 0.7% in January. It was the fourth consecutive monthly slide, based on revised data that show drops of 0.2% in December, 1.9% in November, and 1.1% in October.

In January, six of 10 indicators contributed to the overall decline in the index, led by money supply in 1972 dollars. The other indicators moving unfavorably were. the layoff rate, the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, change in total liquid assets, change in sensitive prices, and contracts and orders for plant and equipment in 1972 dollars.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1980 2/	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Net and Percent Change from December 1979 Net	Percent	January 1979 Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1285.4	1307.5	1261.5	−22.1	− 1.7	+23.9	+ 1.9
Total Employment 3/	1210.4	1243.0	1195.5	−32.6	− 2.6	+14.9	+ 1.2
Total Unemployment	75.0	64.5	66.0	+10.5	+16.3	+ 9.0	+13.6
Percent Unemployed	5.8	4.9	5.2	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

Four indicators moved favorably including new orders in 1972 dollars, which showed the greatest rise, the average workweek, stock prices, and building permits.

The January decline brought the index to 135.1% of the 1967 average, the lowest level registered since July 1977. However, recent declines in the leading indicators are not necessarily signaling the onset of a full fledged recession. Felix Tamm, the Commerce Department economist who compiles the monthly report, stated that the index has been signaling a slowdown since October 1978, but up to this point the monthly declines have been small, averaging 0.4%. He added that historically it takes a long period of time with those kinds of declines before you can define it as a recession.

The conventional definition of a recession is two consecutive quarters of declining economic activity. Thus far, the economy has continued to confound the economic experts who have been predicting a downturn for almost as long as the leading indicators have been showing signs of weakness.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS SHOW NO CHANGE

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers remained unchanged over the month at 41.6. An increase in Nondurable Goods was offset by a decline in Durable Goods.

Durable Goods weekly hours declined 0.2 hours to 42.0 during January. Shorter workweeks in most industry groups caused the drop in the Hard Goods workweek. Decreases in the sector ranged from 0.6 hours in Stone, Clay and Glass Products to 0.9 hours in Fabricated Metal Products. Only Instruments and Related Products recorded a gain in time worked. Hours worked in Furniture and Fixtures and Electric and Electronic Equipment remained unchanged.

The Nondurable Goods workweek rose 0.1 hours to 41.4 in January. Increases were recorded in Food and Kindred Products (2.4 hours), Chemicals and Allied Products (1.1 hours), and Printing and Publishing (0.5 hours). Mixed trends prevailed in the Textile industry whose overall workweek edged up 0.1 hours to 42.5. Increased hours in Weaving Mills more than offset reduced workweeks in Floor Covering and Knitting Mills. Apparel and Other Textile Products was the only major industry group to register a decline in average hours worked.

The Manufacturing workweek, on the national level, fell 1.1 hours to 39.9 hours as a result of declines in Durable and Nondurable Goods.

Manufacturing average hourly earnings rose $.05 to $5.39 over the month and $.49 above January 1979. The rise in hourly pay was influenced by wage increases and premium pay for hours worked in the Hard and Soft Goods sectors.

Hourly earnings for Nondurable Goods climbed $.05 to $5.38, influenced to some extent by the increase in the minimum wage, particularly in Apparel which recorded a rise of $.08 per hour. Chemicals and Allied Products experienced the largest gains in Soft Goods with an hourly pay increase of $.10. Textile earnings edged up $.01 to $5.10 despite a $.17 setback in the Floor Covering Mills industry.

Hourly earnings in Hard Goods rose $.04 to $5.42. Increases in hourly pay occurred in Instruments and Related Products, Electric and Electronic Equipment, and Furniture and Fixtures, where wage rate increases and larger bonus payments were the principle causes for the gain. Elsewhere in the sector there were minor losses in hourly earnings.

Manufacturing hourly earnings for the Nation in January declined $.01 to $6.95. The decrease in earnings was caused by a $.04 drop in Durable Goods hourly pay. Nondurable Goods hourly earnings rose $.05.

Average weekly earnings for the state rose $2.08 as a result of the $.05 increase in hourly pay. The level was $24.79 greater than that of one year ago.

UPWARD SEASONAL TREND REFLECTED IN TURNOVER RATES

January's Manufacturing accessions and separations rates reflected an upward seasonal trend as new hires and quits recorded large increases. Accessions rates on the manufacturing level rose 19 per thousand, the largest over-the-month gain since 1973. Rate increases were caused by a large 15 per thousand increase in new hires coupled with a moderate rise in recalls. A 7 per thousand jump in quits caused separations rates to advance 10 per thousand.

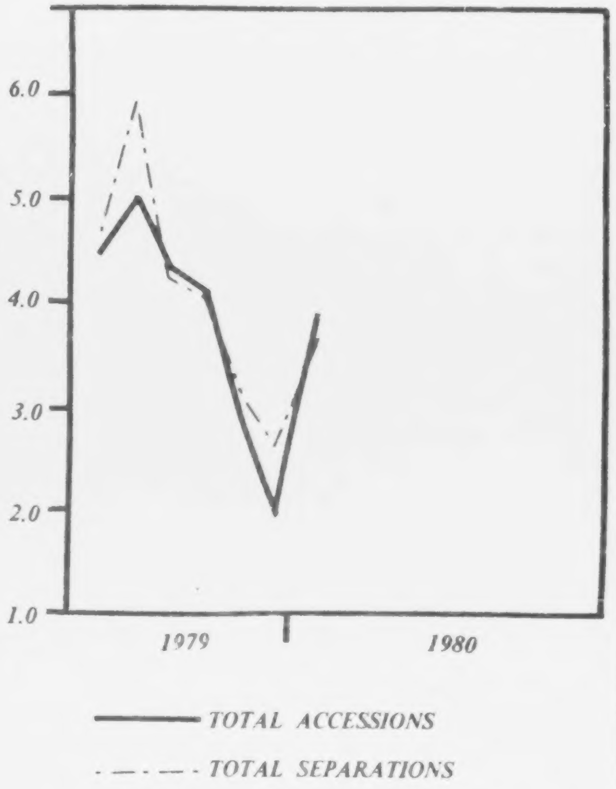
The Durable Goods accessions rate rose from 22 per thousand to 43 per thousand as a result of advances throughout the sector. The most notable increase in the Hard Goods sector was experienced by Fabricated Metal Products which registered a 40 per thousand rise in new hires.

An upward movement in quits and layoffs caused a 10 per thousand increase in Hard Goods separations. Furniture and Fixtures layoff rates rose 69 per thousand causing separations to climb 85 per thousand, the largest over-the-month increase in the sector. Seasonal layoffs accounted for a large part of the gain. Instruments and Related Products was the only industry group to record a decline in separations.

Nondurable Goods total accessions rose moderately during January on the strength of gains in both new hires and recalls. All industry groups in the sector registered gains in new hires and total accessions except Printing and Publishing. The most notable change in accessions was experienced by Apparel and Other Textile Products with a 37 per thousand increase.

Separations in Nondurable Goods advanced 10 per thousand as a result of a moderate increase in quits. Food and Kindred Products registered the only drop in separations during January. Paper and Allied Products, and Chemicals and Allied Products experienced no change in separations. All other industry groups recorded healthy gains.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980

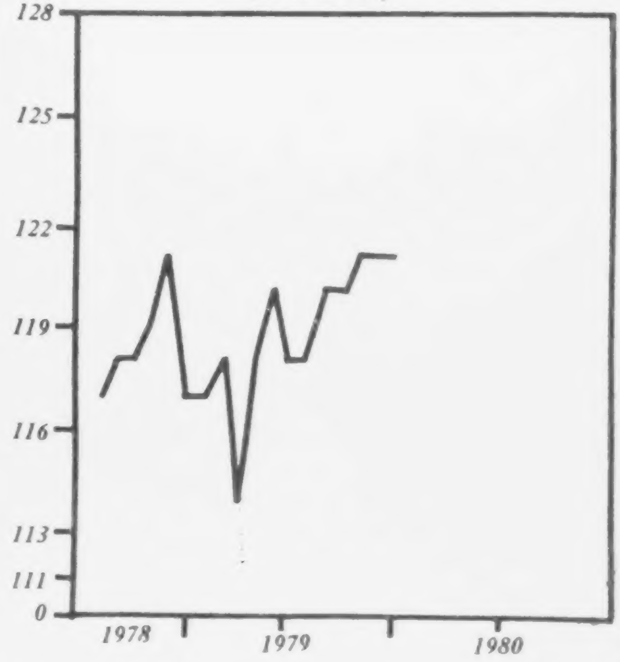


COMPUTATION OF RATES

Labor turnover rates are obtained by dividing monthly accessions and separations and their component parts by the number of workers on factory payrolls during the payroll period that includes the twelfth of the month. They are in other words, percentages of total manufacturing employment.

Total accessions also include misc. accessions (not shown). Total separations also included discharges and misc. separations (not shown).

PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

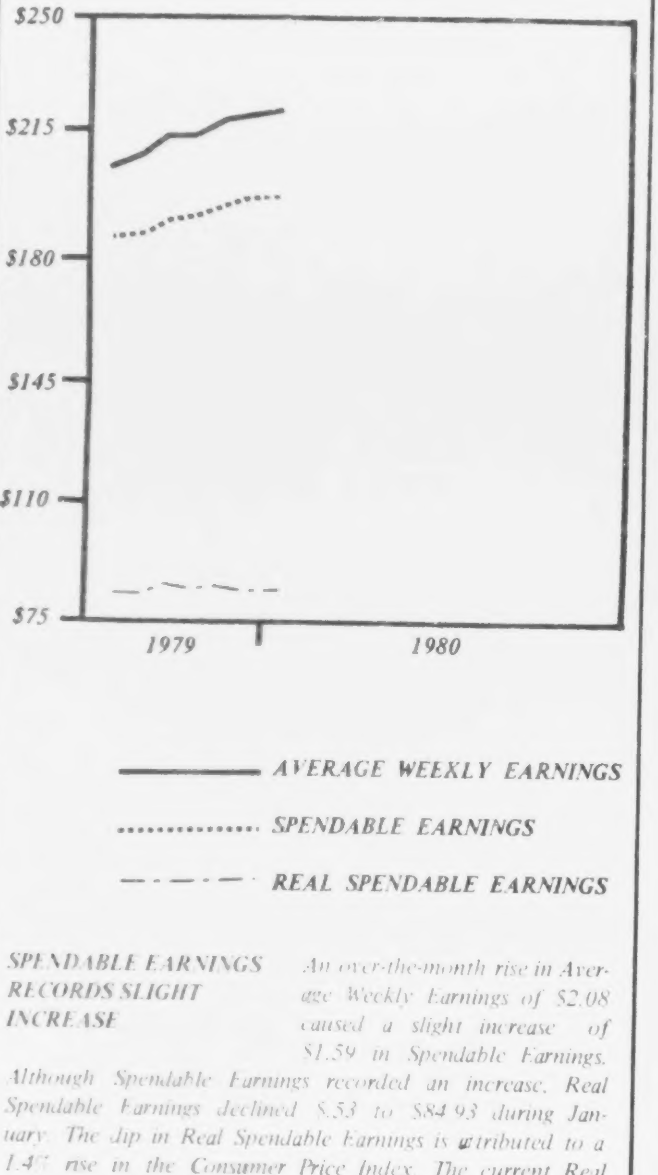


MANHOUR INDEX EXPERIENCES A MINOR DROP

South Carolina's Manufacturing Manhour Index had a small drop of 0.3 in January edging downward to 120.9. This dip in the index was caused by an 800 decrease in production worker employment. Average weekly hours were unchanged. Historically, the Manufacturing Manhour index has declined in January. This year's drop was the smallest since 1976. This smaller decline is probably evidence that manufacturing establishments have maintained good inventory control throughout the year.

	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979
Production Worker Manhour Index	120.9	121.2	117.2
Durable Goods Manhour Index	151.8	153.2	143.2
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	110.7	110.6	108.9
Textile Manhour Index	95.1	95.1	94.3
Apparel Manhour Index	102.6	105.6	106.1

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



SPENDABLE EARNINGS RECORDS SLIGHT INCREASE

An over-the-month rise in Average Weekly Earnings of $2.08 caused a slight increase of $1.59 in Spendable Earnings. Although Spendable Earnings recorded an increase, Real Spendable Earnings declined $.53 to $84.93 during January. The dip in Real Spendable Earnings is attributed to a 1.4% rise in the Consumer Price Index. The current Real Spendable Earnings is $2.46 less than that of January 1979.

	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979
Average Weekly Earnings	$224.22	$222.14	$199.43
Spendable Earnings	198.15	196.56	178.88
Real Spendable Earnings	84.93	85.46	87.39

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE OLDER WORKER WEEK

MARCH 9-15, 1980

WHAT IS NEOWW?

Since 1959, public employment services have joined with the National Council on the Aging, other state agencies, and veterans organizations in annually observing National Employ the Older Worker Week (NEOWW). This campaign, initiated by the American Legion, is designed to remind employers of the skills and other assets of unemployed and underemployed older workers. The second primary purpose of NEOWW is to inform middle-aged and older job-seekers of assistance that is available to them through such organizations as: Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), and State Employment Security Agencies (SESA's). Since 1973, the second full week in March has been designated as NEOWW.

The South Carolina Job Service plays an active role in the observance of NEOWW each year. Local Job Service offices view this week as a challenge to review and strengthen their capability to meet the special problems facing older workers. Some activities local offices are involved in during NEOWW include: 1) meetings and conferences with local older worker groups and associations; 2) television and radio programs promoting employment of older workers; and 3) job development attempts for older workers by meeting with employers and unions to encourage the utilization of older workers in employment and training programs.

WHY HIRE AN OLDER WORKER

Some employers fail to recognize the positive attributes of older workers. They are reluctant to hire older workers because they feel these workers will have difficulty learning new skills, will be out of work frequently due to illness and/or personal problems, and in general, will perform less efficiently than their young counterparts. These are some of the barriers unemployed older workers face when job-seeking.

The myth associated with hiring older workers is not true. In fact, studies conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor show that older workers are very often an asset to an employer. They tend to be more capable and dependable, have more pride in their work, and exercise mature judgement in decision making. Generally, studies reveal that: 1) older workers tend to attain higher performance ratings within a shorter length of time than do workers under the age of 30; 2) older workers tend to have a more positive attitude toward work than do young workers; 3) older workers have greater job stability and a better record of continued acceptance by employers once they are hired; 4) workers in every age group over 50 lose fewer scheduled work days than those in any age group under 50; 5) workers over 45 quit or change jobs less than half as frequently as younger workers; and 6) workers often reach their peak potential after age 50. As you can see from these studies, the older worker is indeed a good investment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER WORKERS

During the four-month period from October 1979 to January 1980, there were approximately 25,500 applicants 45 years old and over on file with the South Carolina Job Service representing 15% of the total applicants on file. Approximately 58% of these older applicants were female and 22% were veterans. Of those older applicants available since October 1, 1979, almost 15,000 were still actively seeking employment at the end of January.

SERVICES PROVIDED OLDER WORKERS

The South Carolina Job Service, during the four-month period beginning in October, provided a variety of services to older workers. Five thousand applicants aged 45 or older were referred to jobs, and 2,220 were actually placed on jobs. In an effort to enhance the employability of older workers, 792 received counseling, 564 were tested, and 52 were enrolled in some type of training. Job development attempts were made for 1,319. Approximately 1,150 older workers were referred to supportive services provided by other agencies.

NEW

FEATURE

→

As a new feature to be included monthly in the South Carolina Manpower News, the next page gives a mini-resume of active applicants registered with Job Service Offices in South Carolina. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
Title	Mos. Exp. 1/	Title	Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Warehouse Manager	72	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000		X	Spartanburg
Management Engineer	132	Manager	18	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenville
Tool Room Machinist	49	Shipping Clerk	99	14	X		$11,960		X	Florence
Metallurgist	156	Production Supervisor	18	16	X		$22,000	X		Charleston
Welder	46	Pipe Fitter	36	11	X		$12,500	X		Gaffney
Automobile Mechanic	98	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Sumter
Structural Steel Worker	75	None	N/A	11	X		$14,200		X	Anderson
Secretary	98	Personnel Clerk	24	12	X		$ 8,400	X		Newberry
Electronics Technician	109	T. V. and Radio Repairer	109	14	X		$10,000	X		Georgetown
Graphics Engineering	00	Drafter	99	15	X		$12,000		X	Greenwood
Electrician	80	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Lancaster
Production Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		$24,000	X		Clinton
Secretary	23	Transcriber-Receptionist	18	13	X		$ 7,000		X	Beaufort

* *There are currently more than 94,800 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.*

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Jan. 1980*	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Net Change From Dec. 1979	Net Change From Jan. 1979
TOTAL	1183.8	1198.7	1144.9	−14.9	+38.9
MANUFACTURING	399.3	400.3	395.3	− 1.0	+ 4.0
Durable Goods	123.5	123.9	118.6	- 0.4	+ 4.9
Nondurable Goods	275.8	276.4	276.7	- 0.6	0.9
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.3	74.1	67.2	− 2.8	+ 4.1
General Building Contractors	25.8	27.0	25.4	1.2	+ 0.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.8	54.4	50.8	− 0.6	+ 3.0
Railroad Transportation	3.9	4.0	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.5	15.9	14.9	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Other Transportation Services	6.0	6.1	5.6	0.1	+ 0.4
Communication	14.1	14.1	13.7	0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.4	14.2	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	223.8	233.3	213.4	− 9.5	+10.4
Wholesale Trade	50.3	50.2	46.6	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Retail Trade	173.5	183.1	166.8	9.6	+ 6.7
General Merchandising Stores	25.9	30.6	26.9	4.7	1.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	11.9	9.7	1.5	+ 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	43.9	45.5	40.3	1.6	+ 3.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.4	47.5	44.3	− 0.1	+ 3.1
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.2	21.1	20.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
SERVICES 1	152.0	152.5	143.1	− 0.5	+ 8.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.5	12.6	12.2	0.1	+ 0.3
Hospitals	12.1	12.1	11.4	0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.2	15.8	15.1	0.6	+ 0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	234.3	234.7	228.9	- 0.4	+ 5.4
Total Federal	35.5	35.4	35.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total State	72.4	73.8	70.3	- 0.1	+ 2.1
School	28.1	29.6	27.6	1.5	+ 0.5
Nonschool	44.3	44.2	42.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Total Local	126.4	125.5	123.6	+ 0.9	+ 2.8
School	73.6	73.0	71.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.3
Nonschool	52.8	52.5	52.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.5

* Preliminary

1 Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Jan. 1980*	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Net Change From Dec. 1979	Net Change From Jan. 1979
MANUFACTURING	399.3	400.3	395.3	– 1.0	+ 4.0
DURABLE GOODS	123.5	123.9	118.6	– 0.4	+ 4.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	16.3	16.0	– 0.4	– 0.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.1	9.2	9.1	– 0.1	0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.0	4.9	0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.3	11.7	– 0.1	– 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	7.1	7.1	6.2	0	+ 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	14.7	14.8	14.4	– 0.1	+ 0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.2	6.2	6.2	0	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.6	32.3	31.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Metalworking Machinery	5.4	5.5	4.8	– 0.1	+ 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	9.5	9.5	9.1	0	+ 0.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.1	19.6	0	+ 2.5
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.6	8.7	7.0	– 0.1	+ 1.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	0	+ 0.1
Other Durable [1]	9.1	9.2	9.0	– 0.1	+ 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	275.8	276.4	276.7	– 0.6	– 0.9
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	15.2	14.6	– 0.4	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	142.0	142.2	142.8	– 0.2	– 0.8
Weaving Mills	88.3	88.7	88.2	– 0.4	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.2	41.5	40.4	– 0.3	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.1	46.2	46.6	– 0.1	– 0.6
Knitting Mills	11.7	11.6	11.7	+ 0.1	0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.8	18.8	19.2	0	– 0.4
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.3	4.0	0	– 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.7	11.6	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.8	5.9	0	– 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.4	46.8	48.8	– 0.4	– 2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.2	10.5	0	– 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.0	16.4	18.1	– 0.4	– 2.1
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.2	7.1	– 0.1	0
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.0	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.4	7.4	7.1	0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.3	33.3	33.2	0	+ 0.1
Synthetic Fibers	19.8	19.7	19.8	+ 0.1	0
Other Nondurable [2]	17.8	17.5	16.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.5

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* *Preliminary*

[1] *Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.*

[2] *Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.*

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	*PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)*			*AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS*			*AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS*			*AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS*		
	*Jan. 1980**	*Dec. 1979*	*Jan. 1979*	*Jan. 1980**	*Dec. 1979*	*Jan. 1979*	*Jan. 1980**	*Dec. 1979*	*Jan. 1979*	*Jan. 1980**	*Dec. 1979*	*Jan. 1979*
MANUFACTURING	319.9	320.7	316.9	224.22	222.14	199.43	41.6	41.6	40.7	5.39	5.34	4.90
DURABLE GOODS	98.0	98.4	94.2	227.64	227.04	204.35	42.0	42.2	41.2	5.42	5.38	4.96
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	13.1	12.9	197.66	201.34	186.19	42.6	43.3	43.0	4.64	4.65	4.33
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.1	183.30	181.74	169.45	39.0	39.0	38.6	4.70	4.66	4.39
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.2	9.6	245.10	248.52	229.19	43.0	43.6	43.0	5.70	5.70	5.33
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.2	11.8	219.14	225.13	204.79	41.9	42.8	42.4	5.23	5.26	4.83
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.0	23.9	23.0	242.08	247.38	223.39	42.1	42.8	41.6	5.75	5.78	5.37
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.8	6.5	229.45	239.27	207.48	40.9	42.2	39.9	5.61	5.67	5.20
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.5	17.5	15.5	209.39	204.02	183.14	41.3	41.3	39.9	5.07	4.94	4.59
Instruments and Related Products	4.8	4.9	4.8	224.66	207.10	166.06	44.4	42.7	37.4	5.06	4.85	4.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.9	222.3	222.7	222.73	220.13	197.72	41.4	41.3	40.6	5.38	5.33	4.87
Food and Kindred Products	9.2	9.4	9.0	189.60	177.10	164.01	40.0	37.6	38.5	4.74	4.71	4.26
Textile Mill Products	123.8	124.0	124.5	216.75	215.82	194.42	42.5	42.4	41.9	5.10	5.09	4.64
Weaving Mills	78.9	79.3	78.8	222.89	218.08	198.81	42.7	42.1	42.3	5.22	5.18	4.70
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.7	36.9	36.0	217.69	219.81	195.34	42.6	43.1	42.1	5.11	5.10	4.64
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.5	41.6	41.9	226.84	216.82	201.40	42.8	41.3	42.4	5.30	5.25	4.75
Knitting Mills	9.6	9.5	9.6	196.41	206.15	167.88	41.7	43.4	39.5	4.71	4.75	4.25
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.2	15.6	224.61	229.30	194.44	42.3	42.7	39.6	5.31	5.37	4.91
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.7	3.2	199.92	213.95	193.70	40.8	42.2	42.2	4.90	5.07	4.59
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.4	10.3	10.0	198.85	199.78	182.21	43.8	44.2	43.8	4.54	4.52	4.16
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.8	39.2	40.8	148.71	148.52	136.49	36.9	37.6	36.3	4.03	3.95	3.76
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.2	9.4	147.04	142.11	132.13	37.8	37.3	36.2	3.89	3.81	3.65
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.6	15.0	137.20	134.30	129.21	35.0	36.2	35.4	3.92	3.71	3.65
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.1	10.0	353.92	350.00	319.05	44.8	44.7	45.0	7.90	7.83	7.09
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.7	3.5	223.49	218.31	199.82	38.8	38.3	36.8	5.76	5.70	5.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	22.1	22.0	314.18	301.90	276.19	42.4	41.3	41.1	7.41	7.31	6.72
Synthetic Fibers	15.0	15.0	15.0	292.32	283.15	260.57	41.7	40.8	41.1	7.01	6.94	6.34

***** Preliminary**

***NOTE:** Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.*

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.9	2.0	3.7	3.2	1.7	3.1	.3	.1	.3	3.7	2.7	3.6	2.1	1.4	2.2	.6	.6	.5
DURABLE GOODS	4.3	2.2	3.9	3.4	1.8	3.1	.5	.1	.3	3.8	2.8	3.6	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.1	.8	.7
Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	1.4	5.6	3.0	1.3	5.1	.3	*	.4	11.0	2.5	3.9	1.8	1.2	1.9	7.4	.5	.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.8	.7	.2	*	2.8	2.2	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	.5	1.9
Fabricated Metal Products	6.2	1.9	4.5	5.5	1.5	3.1	.1	*	.8	4.4	2.9	4.4	2.1	.8	1.9	.9	.9	1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.0	1.8	2.9	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.2	*	.2	2.9	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.4	.5	1.0	.4
Special Industry Machinery	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.4	2.1	.2	*	.1	3.3	1.9	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	.6	*	.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.1	2.9	4.4	3.5	2.4	3.4	.2	.2	.5	3.1	2.2	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.7	.5	.3	.3
Instruments and Related Products	2.8	1.0	2.8	2.2	.7	2.4	.2	*	.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.0	.8	1.3	.1	.2	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.7	1.9	3.7	3.1	1.6	3.1	.3	.2	.3	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.4	.3	.4	.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.7	3.6	1.1	.1	*	5.7	6.7	3.9	2.5	2.0	2.4	1.7	3.7	.6
Textile Mill Products	3.9	2.2	4.2	3.5	1.9	3.6	.1	.1	.2	3.9	2.5	4.1	2.4	1.5	2.6	.3	.1	.4
Weaving Mills	4.1	2.3	4.4	3.8	2.0	3.9	*	*	.1	3.9	2.6	4.3	2.5	1.6	2.9	.1	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.4	2.4	4.5	3.9	2.0	3.9	.1	*	.1	3.9	2.6	4.2	2.3	1.6	2.7	.1	*	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.0	2.2	4.3	3.8	2.1	3.9	*	*	*	3.8	2.6	4.3	2.6	1.6	3.0	.1	.1	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	.2	.1	.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.4	.9	1.7	.2	.3	.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	2.0	5.2	2.6	1.3	4.3	.8	.5	.5	5.8	3.0	5.6	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.6	.2	1.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.7	2.0	5.4	4.5	1.6	4.3	.7	.2	.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	4.1	2.0	3.8	.5	.4	.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.0	1.9	5.0	4.7	1.4	4.0	1.1	.4	.8	5.4	2.9	5.0	4.2	2.1	3.9	.1	.2	.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	5.6	2.0	6.9	3.8	1.5	5.1	1.2	.4	1.0	6.8	3.8	6.9	4.5	2.5	4.1	1.2	.6	1.3
Paper and Allied Products	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.6	.1	.1	.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	.5	1.0	.1	.9	*
Printing and Publishing	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.8	*	.2	.1	3.5	2.4	3.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	.6	*	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	.7	1.0	1.1	.5	.8	*	.1	.1	1.0	1.0	.9	.5	.4	.5	.1	*	*
Synthetic Fibers	.4	.3	.9	.3	.3	.6	*	.1	.1	[illegible]	.6	.8	.5	.3	.5	.1	.1	*

Rates Per Hundred Employees
* Rate of .05 or less

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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South Carolina Manpower News

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FEBRUARY 1980

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL INCREASE

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 2,700 during February chiefly as a result of seasonal advances in Services and Government which more than offset declines in Manufacturing, Transportation and Public Utilities, and Retail Trade.

The rise in Services was mainly the result of a seasonal upswing in activities at tourist related Hotels and Other Lodging Places, together with increases in Educational Services attributed to nonfaculty personnel at private schools and colleges. Gains in Government were centered in State Schools where nonfaculty and student employment picked up following the semester break.

The decline in Manufacturing impacted in Nondurable Goods resulting principally from layoffs in Textiles and Chemicals and Allied Products. Apparel registered a gain of 400. Mixed trends prevailed in Hard Goods where payroll additions in Primary Metals and Machinery, Except Electrical were offset by losses among the other major industry groups in the sector.

The loss in Transportation and Public Utilities stemmed from layoffs at a large power generating facility. Further cutbacks in General Merchandise and Apparel and Accessory Stores accounted for the decline in Retail Trade. Construction employment remained unchanged over the month, at a level of 71,300.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal slowdowns in agriculture and construction caused South Carolina's civilian labor force to drop nearly 6,000 during February. There were 12,000 fewer individuals holding jobs in February than in January and those without jobs rose 6,200 over the month. The unemployment rate averaged 6.4% for February compared to 5.9% in January and 5.3% a year ago.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS DIP SLIGHTLY

The average workweek for manufacturing production workers fell from 41.1 to 40.9 hours during February because of less overtime worked in both Durable and Nondurable Goods. The workweek in Hard Goods dropped 0.2 hours to 41.2 under the influence of losses in Furniture and Fixtures (-2.9 hours), Fabricated Metal Products (-1.2 hours), and Machinery, Except Electrical (-0.3 hours). Moderate hourly gains were recorded by other major industry groups in the sector. Average weekly hours for Nondurable Goods fell 0.3 hours to 40.7 in February. Hourly gains in Apparel and Paper and Allied Products were overshadowed by reduced workweeks in Textile Mill Products, Printing and Publishing, and Chemicals and Allied Products. Average weekly hours for the Nation fell 0.1 hours to 39.7 in February.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				January 1980		*February 1979*	
	Feb. 1980 2/	*Jan. 1980*	*Feb. 1979*	*Net*	*Percent*	*Net*	*Percent*
Civilian Labor Force	1279.6	1285.5	1270.1	− 5.9	−0.5	+ 9.5	+ 0.7
Total Employment 3/	1198.1	1210.2	1202.8	−12.1	−1.0	− 4.7	− 0.4
Total Unemployment	81.5	75.3	67.3	+ 6.2	+8.2	+14.2	+21.1
Percent Unemployed	6.4	5.9	5.3	−	−	−	−

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers advanced $.02 to $5.40, despite the overall drop in hours worked. The rise in hourly pay was the result of more incentive pay, and wage rate increases tied to the annual rise in the minimum wage. Durable Goods earnings rose $.05 to $5.51 sparked by gains throughout most of the sector, notably Furniture and Fixtures ($.10) and Machinery, Except Electrical ($.14). Mixed trends prevailed in Nondurable Goods where hourly earnings remained unchanged over the month at $5.35. Hourly earnings increases in Food, Apparel, and Printing and Publishings were offset by losses in Textiles, Paper and Allied Products, and Chemicals. On the National level, average hourly earnings for February increased $.03 to $6.98.

Average weekly earnings influenced primarily by the reduction in hours worked declined $.26 over the month. The February level was $19.72 greater than that of one year ago.

THE NATIONAL PICTURE

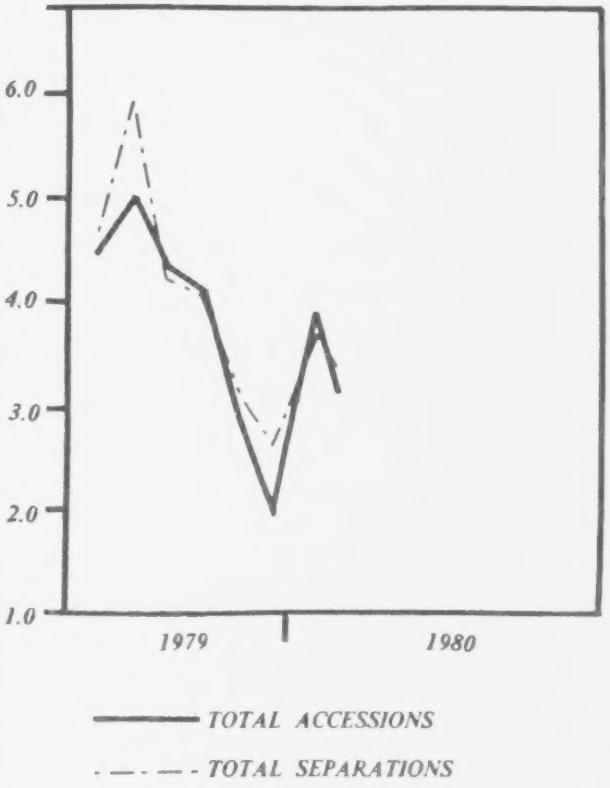
The Nation's economy in February continued to perform at a sluggish pace but according to various economists there still aren't any signs of a sharp slowdown. The government index of leading economic indicators fell for the fourth consecutive month in January to 135.1% of the 1967 average. The decline, which was 0.7%, dropped the index to the lowest level since the 135% registered in July 1977. The index, which has been signaling a slowdown since October 1978, has had small declines through January averaging about 0.4%. According to economists, declines of this magnitude foreshadow a gradual slowing of the economy.

Consumer spending which has continued strong in the face of rampant inflation and soaring interest rates, and which has provided unexpected strength in the Nation's economy, appears to be slowing as savings are depleted and consumer buying power weakens. Spurred by gasoline prices, the inflation rate in February, better known as the consumer price index, surged 1.4% matching that of January. The rise in the index in February was higher than any monthly jump last year. The prime interest rate continued unabated on an upward spiral, which according to some economists, could lead to a level above 20%. Contributing to weakening consumer spending is the leveling off in the rise of personal income which increased only 0.3% in February. Growth in personal income has slowed during the last two months with the decline in February well below gains of 0.8% in January and 1.1% in December. Accompanying these developments in the consumer price index, the prime interest rate, and personal income, retail sales and new housing starts have declined.

Retail sales fell 0.7% following a 3.3% rise in January. This was the first decline since last October as consumers appear to be retrenching following several months of unexpected strong spending.

New housing starts declined 6.3% in February to a level of 1,334,000. This was the lowest level since December 1975. A 33.1% drop in starts of single-family units was partly offset by a surprising 56.1% surge in construction of large apartment units, a development that is largely unexplainable.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



LABOR TURNOVER RATES

The labor turnover rates for manufacturing industries fell during February. Rates for both accessions and separations registered declines, 8 per thousand and 3 per thousand, respectively. The drops in new hires and recalls were responsible for the drop in the manufacturing accession rate. The Durable Goods accession rate decreased 9 per thousand caused primarily by an 8 per thousand decline in new hires coupled with large drops in accessions experienced by Fabricated Metal Products (-29 per thousand), Instruments and Related Products (-18 per thousand) and Machinery, Except Electrical (-13 per thousand). Recalls remained unchanged over the month despite a 9 per thousand dip in the Machinery, Except Electrical recalls rate.

The Durable Goods separation rate fell from 38 per thousand to 35 per thousand as all industry groups in Hard Goods recorded decreases except Stone, Clay and Glass Products, and Electric and Electronic Equipment. A substantial drop in layoffs caused a large 78 per thousand reduction in the Furniture and Fixtures separation rate.

Accessions in the Nondurable Goods sector dropped 7 per thousand as all industry groups within the sector declined. Major decreases in accessions were recorded in Food and Kindred Products (-15 per thousand) and Textile Mill Products (-7 per thousand). All groups in the sector had drops in new hires except Printing and Publishing which was unchanged at 23 per thousand during February.

The Nondurable Goods separation rate dipped 4 per thousand influenced by sharp declines in Food, Printing and Apparel. Despite a drop in Foods and Apparel, layoffs rose 1 per thousand on the strength of a 2 per thousand rise in Textile Mill Products.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS - 1979

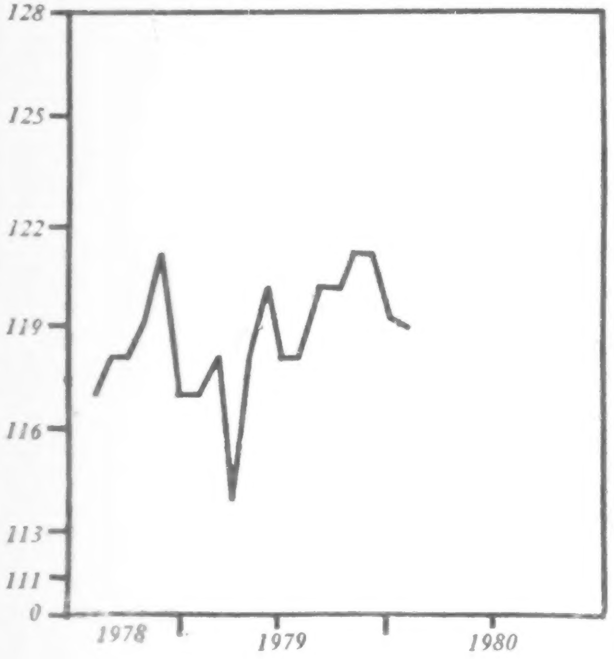
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment continued to expand during 1979; however, the rate of growth slowed from that of 1978. The 1979 annual average surpassed the 1978 figure by 40,300 (3.5%), whereas a year earlier the 1978 average topped the 1977 level by 55,800 (5.2%). Over-the-year gains took place in all major industry divisions, highlighted by growth in Manufacturing, Trade, and Services.

Manufacturing employment increased 8,200 or 2.1% over the 1978 average with the bulk of the gains in Durable Goods (5,500), notably payroll additions in Machinery, Except Electrical, and Electric and Electronic Equipment. The big story in Nondurable Goods was continued layoffs in Textiles which have tempered job additions among the other Soft Goods industries.

Trade employment expanded 10,000 (4.7%) on the strength of a 7,200 boost in the Retail sector, with payroll additions concentrated in Eating and Drinking Places, and Food Stores. General Merchandise Stores suffered an over-the-year loss of 300 with cutbacks scattered among the larger retail establishments. An expansion of 7,600 in Services was widespread among the major industry groups, with substantial gains in Business and Health Services.

Elsewhere in Nonmanufacturing, Transportation and Public Utilities rose 4,500 (9.2%) above the 1978 average, spurred by growth in Trucking and Warehousing, and Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services. Construction registered a 2,600 (3.7%) increase, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate advanced 2,800 (6.4%). Government experienced a 4,600 (2.1%) average rise from 1978 to 1979 with gains centered in the State School and Nonschool, and Local School sectors. Federal Government payrolls were trimmed by 400 workers during the period.

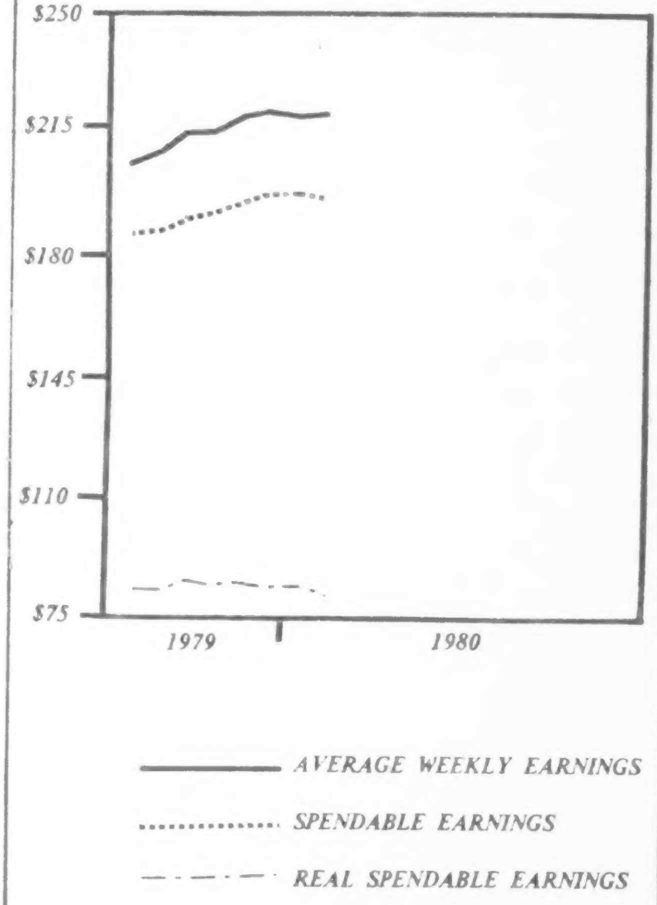
PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)



MANHOUR INDEX DECLINES The Manhour Index for Manufacturing Production Workers declined 0.6 during February. This drop was caused primarily by a .2 hour dip in average weekly hours. February's Index of 118.8 is 1.5% greater than the year-ago figure.

	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
Production Worker Manhour Index	118.8	119.4	117.1
Durable Goods Manhour Index	149.1	149.3	142.5
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	108.7	109.6	108.6
Textile Manhour Index	92.7	94.5	93.2
Apparel Manhour Index	104.4	102.0	106.8

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



SPENDABLE EARNINGS Spendable Earnings recorded a drop of $.21 during February for the third consecutive monthly decline. This decline was influenced by a decrease of $.26 in average weekly earnings. Real Spendable Earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, registered a drop of $1.22, caused by a 1.4% rise in the Consumer Price Index. This month's level of real spendable earnings is $4.32 less than that of February 1979.

	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
Average Weekly Earnings	$220.86	$221.12	$201.14
Spendable Earnings	195.56	195.77	180.21
Real Spendable Earnings	82.69	83.91	87.01

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

THE SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM

SEASONAL INCREASE IN YOUTH LABOR MARKET

During the summer months, the labor force experiences a sharp increase. The expansion is largely due to the increased number of young people, mostly students, who are seeking part-time or temporary jobs. Also, many high school and college graduates are entering the labor market at this time. Because young people often lack the necessary skills or education required for many jobs, they frequently have difficulty finding work and, as a result, unemployment usually rises during the summer.

SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM

The Federal government has long recognized the employment needs of our youth, and many programs have been developed to address these needs. The Summer Youth Program, authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, was designed to help keep high school age, economically disadvantaged youth in school by providing them with earnings from summer employment. This program is conducted by Job Service offices throughout the country, with assistance from the Federal government, CETA prime sponsors, state and local governments, and other participating youth organizations in each state. After the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was enacted, the age criteria for the Summer Youth Program was expanded to 14-21 years of age. Its primary purpose is to provide work experience to economically disadvantaged youth during the summer months, to enhance their future employability, and to provide out-of-school youth with permanent jobs in the private sector.

SERVICES TO YOUTH IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Last year, there were over 55,900 new youth applicants (under 22) who registered with Job Service during the months of April through September. This six-month period accounted for over 63% of all applicants under 22 years old who were active during Fiscal Year 1979. Approximately 44% of the new youth applicants registered during the April-September period were classified as economically disadvantaged, and 62% were non-white. From this group of new applicants under 22, over 16,000 were registered in the Summer Youth Program. The vast majority (92%) of the summer youth were under 20 years of age and almost half were female. Over 11,120 summer youth (69% of the total) were placed in jobs, the majority of which were nonagricultural.

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979-March 31, 1980), a total of 49,831 youth (under 22) were available at some time for job-related services, a slight increase over last year's comparable figure. Of those available, almost 18,000 were referred to jobs and 9,000 were placed in jobs. Thus far this fiscal year, 3,146 youth applicants have received counseling services, while 3,300 were administered tests. Nearly 1,700 youth applicants have been enrolled in training, and job development contacts were made for 2,117, resulting in over 880 youth applicants being placed.

Services to Youth Applicants
October 1979 - March 1980

	Total	% of Total
Youth Applicants		
Available	49,831	100.0
New Applicants	25,575	51.3
Counseled	3,146	6.3
Tested	3,321	6.7
Enrolled in Training	1,679	3.4
Job Dev. Contacts	2,117	4.2
Referred to Job	17,974	36.1
Placed on Job	8,999	18.1
Nonagricultural	8,834	17.7
Over 3 Days	8,282	16.6
Over 150 Days	7,396	14.8
3 Days or Less	636	1.3

SPECIAL FEATURE

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL (ESP) PROJECT

THE NATURE OF ESP

The Employment Service Potential (ESP) project is an experimental concept and participation in this project is on a voluntary basis for Employment Security Agencies. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was instrumental in the initial start-up of the ESP project in 1974 and in 1977 the U. S. Employment Service stepped in to direct the planning and management of the project. In the past three years, over 30 states have become involved in this ESP project, including South Carolina.

WHAT IS ESP?

The objective behind the Employment Service Potential (ESP) project is providing labor turnover data on a quarterly basis which helps measure Job Service performance. It also serves as an important application in the research of the labor market industrial composition. The ESP project produces labor turnover counts (new hires, separations, and recalls) by using the quarterly wage reports of covered wages for employees reported by establishments subject to Unemployment Insurance statutes.

ESP CONCEPTS

The information obtained on new hires, separations, and recalls as measured by the ESP data base are computed by industry and area each quarter. These data are then used in conjunction with other employment data or Job Service constructed measures to better comprehend and portray the labor market. The following definitions of new hires, separations, and recalls are based on ESP criteria. When analyzing a particular quarter, a new hire count is defined as an employee wage item in a particular establishment that did not appear in any of the previous four quarters of wage data. A wage item that appeared in the previous quarter but did not show in the particular quarter which is being studied is characterized as a separation. A recall in the quarter being observed is classified as a new wage item which was on the payroll for the same particular firm in any of the first three of the previous four calendar quarters.

ESP BENEFITS

ESP data are useful to a variety of people and organizations. Some valuable uses are as follows:

JOB SERVICE

(1) Job Service performance measurement;

(2) More efficient job development; and

(3) Evaluation and research in regard to industry employment and training programs.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI)

(1) UI audit and tax collection efforts; and

(2) Actuarial Projections.

EMPLOYERS

(1) Better labor market information such as analysis of industry turnover trends; and

(2) Improved Job Service services.

SUMMARY

The information gathered from ESP data (i.e., new hires, separations, and recalls generated from UI administrative records) is a significant contribution to understanding the labor market. The knowledge and uses of the data are still in the early stages of development but as the ESP project progresses, the data generated will be very useful in the future when analyzing human resource utilization.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		*Other Experience*		*Education (Highest Grade Completed)*	*Hours Desired*		*Annual Income Desired*	*Relocate*		*Location of Applicant**
Title	*Mos. Exp. 1/*	*Title*	*Mos. Exp. 1/*		*Full Time*	*Part Time*		*Yes*	*No*	
Parts Manager	*09*	*Counter Sales, Parts*	*30*	*14*	*X*		*$1[illegible],500*		*X*	*Columbia*
Cashier	*05*	*Waitress*	*07*	*13*	*X*		*$ 7,800*		*X*	*Myrtle Beach*
Payroll Clerk	*9[illegible]*	*Receptionist*	*48*	*13*	*X*		*$ 8,500*		*X*	*Florence*
Electronics Mechanic	*48*	*None*	*N/A*	*12*	*X*		*$16,000*	*X*		*Barnwell*
Speech Therapist	*14*	*Counselor*	*28*	*16*	*X*		*$ 9,000*		*X*	*Conway*
Drafter, Structural	*06*	*Personnel Specialist*	*36*	*14*	*X*		*$ 9,000*		*X*	*Hampton*
Personnel Manager	*99*	*None*	*N/A*	*16*	*X*		*$30,000*		*X*	*Rock Hill*
Production Superintendent	*98*	*Plant Superintendent*	*48*	*16*	*X*		*$18,000*	*X*		*Union*
Radio Announcer	*82*	*None*	*N/A*	*12*	*X*		*$ 8,500*	*X*		*Walterboro*
Loom Fixer	*99*	*None*	*N/A*	*11*	*X*		*$12,480*		*X*	*Greenville*
Const. Superintendent	*99*	*Carpenter*	*99*	*16*	*X*		*$18,000*	*X*		*Orangeburg*
Mechanical Engineer	*98*	*None*	*N/A*	*16*	*X*		*$23,000*		*X*	*Marion*
Editorial Asst.	*16*	*Personnel Clerk*	*12*	*18*	*X*		*$ 9,100*		*X*	*Hartsville*

* ***There are currently more than 92,500 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.***

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Net Change From Jan. 1980	Net Change From Feb. 1979
TOTAL	1186.8	1184.1	1149.1	+2.7	+37.7
MANUFACTURING	398.4	399.1	394.3	−0.7	+ 4.1
Durable Goods	123.0	123.0	118.4	0	+ 4.6
Nondurable Goods	275.4	276.1	275.9	−0.7	− 0.5
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.3	71.3	67.1	0	+ 4.2
General Building Contractors	25.7	25.8	25.4	−0.1	+ 0.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.3	53.9	51.0	−0.6	+ 2.3
Railroad Transportation	4.0	4.0	3.9	0	+ 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.4	15.5	15.0	−0.1	+ 0.4
Other Transportation Services	6.3	5.9	5.5	+0.4	+ 0.8
Communication	14.1	14.1	13.7	0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.6	14.4	12.9	−0.8	+ 0.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	223.4	224.0	211.7	−0.6	+11.7
Wholesale Trade	50.6	50.3	46.6	+0.3	+ 4.0
Retail Trade	172.8	173.7	165.1	−0.9	+ 7.7
General Merchandising Stores	25.3	26.2	25.4	−0.9	− 0.1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.0	10.4	9.3	−0.4	+ 0.7
Eating and Drinking Places	44.5	43.9	40.7	+0.6	+ 3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.5	47.4	44.5	+0.1	+ 3.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.3	21.2	20.0	+0.1	+ 1.3
SERVICES [1]	153.9	152.2	145.2	+1.7	+ 8.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	12.5	13.1	+0.8	+ 0.2
Hospitals	12.2	12.1	11.5	+0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.7	15.2	15.4	+0.5	+ 0.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	237.1	234.3	233.4	+2.8	+ 3.7
Total Federal	35.5	35.5	35.0	0	+ 0.5
Total State	74.9	72.4	72.8	+2.5	+ 2.1
School	30.5	28.1	29.7	+2.4	+ 0.8
Nonschool	44.4	44.3	43.1	+0.1	+ 1.3
Total Local	126.7	126.4	125.6	+0.3	+ 1.1
School	73.9	73.6	73.2	+0.3	+ 0.7
Nonschool	52.8	52.8	52.4	0	+ 0.4

* *Preliminary*

[1] *Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.*

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(In Thousands)

Industry	*Feb. 1980**	*Jan. 1980*	*Feb. 1979*	*Net Change From Jan. 1980*	*Net Change From Feb. 1979*
MANUFACTURING	398.4	399.1	394.3	−0.7	+ 4.1
DURABLE GOODS	123.0	123.0	118.4	0	+ 4.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.8	16.0	−0.1	− 0.3
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.1	9.1	9.2	0	− 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.9	4.9	−0.2	− 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	11.2	0	0
Primary Metal Industries	7.4	7.2	6.3	+0.2	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	14.6	14.7	14.3	−0.1	+ 0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.0	6.1	6.0	−0.1	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.6	32.3	31.2	+0.3	+ 1.4
Metalworking Machinery	5.6	5.4	4.9	+0.2	+ 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	9.5	9.4	9.1	+0.1	+ 0.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.2	19.8	−0.1	+ 2.3
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.7	8.7	7.2	0	+ 1.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.6	5.6	5.6	0	0
Other Durable [1]	9.1	9.1	9.1	0	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	275.4	276.1	275.9	−0.7	− 0.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.8	14.5	−0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	141.7	142.3	142.2	−0.6	− 0.5
Weaving Mills	88.3	88.5	87.7	−0.2	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.2	41.2	40.1	0	+ 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.1	46.3	46.4	−0.2	− 0.3
Knitting Mills	11.7	11.7	11.6	0	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.8	18.8	18.9	0	− 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	4.1	−0.1	− 0.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.6	11.7	11.4	−0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.9	6.0	−0.2	− 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	46.5	48.4	+0.4	− 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	10.2	10.5	+0.1	− 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.2	17.7	+0.2	− 1.3
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	0	0
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.1	13.9	0	+ 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.3	7.0	−0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.1	33.4	33.3	−0.3	− 0.2
Synthetic Fibers	19.4	19.9	19.8	−0.5	− 0.4
Other Nondurable [2]	17.7	17.7	16.6	0	+ 1.1

*** *Preliminary***

[1] ***Includes transportation equipment: and miscellaneous manufacturing.***

[2] ***Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.***

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980*	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
MANUFACTURING	319.8	319.8	316.0	220.86	221.12	201.14	40.9	41.1	40.8	5.40	5.38	4.93
DURABLE GOODS	98.1	97.8	94.0	227.01	226.04	206.32	41.2	41.4	41.1	5.51	5.46	5.02
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.7	12.9	190.65	189.31	181.83	41.0	40.8	41.8	4.65	4.64	4.35
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.1	4.1	175.45	185.50	172.77	36.4	39.3	39.0	4.82	4.72	4.43
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.2	9.2	245.82	242.53	231.66	42.9	42.4	42.9	5.73	5.72	5.40
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.1	11.7	226.19	230.89	201.76	42.2	43.4	41.6	5.36	5.32	4.85
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.4	23.9	23.0	248.12	244.02	224.93	41.7	42.0	41.5	5.95	5.81	5.42
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.7	6.5	234.17	232.31	210.12	41.3	40.9	41.2	5.67	5.68	5.10
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.5	17.6	15.7	212.90	210.23	191.00	41.1	40.9	40.9	5.18	5.14	4.67
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.7	4.7	191.50	191.02	165.91	38.3	37.9	37.2	5.00	5.04	4.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.7	222.0	222.0	217.74	219.35	198.53	40.7	41.0	40.6	5.35	5.35	4.89
Food and Kindred Products	9.1	9.1	8.9	196.80	195.60	161.80	40.0	40.0	38.8	4.92	4.89	4.17
Textile Mill Products	123.6	124.1	123.9	209.99	213.45	192.61	41.5	42.1	41.6	5.06	5.07	4.63
Weaving Mills	78.9	79.1	78.4	215.88	218.88	197.87	42.0	42.5	42.1	5.14	5.15	4.70
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.7	36.7	35.7	214.02	217.18	194.32	41.8	42.5	41.7	5.12	5.11	4.66
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.5	41.7	41.8	217.33	220.15	201.02	42.2	42.5	42.5	5.15	5.18	4.73
Knitting Mills	9.6	9.6	9.5	180.00	198.91	169.95	37.5	41.7	39.8	4.80	4.77	4.27
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.2	15.3	218.12	215.74	199.92	41.0	40.4	40.8	5.32	5.34	4.90
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	3.3	193.11	199.02	175.50	41.0	40.7	39.0	4.71	4.89	4.50
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.4	10.4	10.2	194.81	199.29	170.98	43.1	43.8	41.5	4.52	4.55	4.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	38.8	40.4	151.00	148.27	140.59	37.1	36.7	36.9	4.07	4.04	3.81
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.2	9.5	141.57	147.39	134.32	36.3	37.6	36.7	3.90	3.92	3.66
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.4	14.7	140.79	136.26	129.50	36.1	35.3	35.0	3.90	3.86	3.70
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.2	10.1	350.24	348.29	313.78	44.0	43.7	43.4	7.96	7.97	7.23
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	219.11	219.06	204.54	37.2	37.9	37.6	5.89	5.78	5.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.9	22.2	22.1	295.57	303.88	271.88	40.6	41.4	40.7	7.28	7.34	6.68
Synthetic Fibers	14.8	15.1	15.0	270.80	285.07	259.08	40.0	40.9	40.8	6.77	6.97	6.35

*** Preliminary**

***NOTE:** Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.*

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	.3	.4	.4	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	.5	.6	.4
DURABLE GOODS	3.4	4.3	3.3	2.6	3.4	2.4	.5	.5	.7	3.5	3.8	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	.9	1.0	.3
Furniture and Fixtures	2.3	3.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	2.9	.4	.3	.3	3.0	10.8	4.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	.4	7.1	.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.7	2.5	4.0	1.7	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	1.5	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	.9	*
Fabricated Metal Products	3.0	5.9	4.7	2.3	5.2	3.1	.3	.1	1.2	4.0	4.4	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	.6	.8	.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	4.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.7	.2	1.1	.1	2.3	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	.1	.4	.2
Special Industry Machinery	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	.2	.2	.1	2.5	3.3	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	*	.6	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.5	4.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.6	.2	.2	.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	.6	.4	.1
Instruments and Related Products	1.0	2.8	1.4	.6	2.2	1.0	*	.1	*	1.4	1.8	1.6	.9	1.0	.8	.1	.1	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	.2	.3	.2	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	.4	.3	.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	4.2	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.3	.5	1.0	.2	4.1	5.6	5.6	2.4	2.6	2.2	.7	1.6	2.7
Textile Mill Products	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.8	.1	.2	.2	3.7	3.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	.4	.2	.3
Weaving Mills	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.1	.1	*	*	3.8	3.8	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	.2	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.9	*	.1	.1	3.6	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	*	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.2	.1	*	*	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	.2	.1	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	.1	.2	.2	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	.1
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	3.5	3.4	1.8	2.6	2.7	.4	.8	.3	3.7	5.8	4.4	1.9	2.7	2.4	.7	1.6	.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.9	5.6	4.7	3.8	4.4	3.6	.7	.8	.6	4.5	5.8	4.9	3.1	4.0	3.2	.5	.6	.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.2	6.0	3.1	4.0	4.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	.3	4.4	5.4	3.6	3.3	4.2	2.7	.4	.1	.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.1	5.6	6.6	4.3	3.8	5.1	1.2	1.1	.9	4.8	6.9	6.5	3.2	4.7	3.8	.7	1.2	1.8
Paper and Allied Products	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.0	.1	.1	*	1.8	2.0	1.8	.7	1.0	1.5	.1	.1	.2
Printing and Publishing	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.9	*	.2	.3	2.5	3.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.6	*	.7	.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.2	1.3	.8	.9	1.1	.7	.1	*	*	1.0	1.0	.8	.4	.5	.4	.2	.1	.2
Synthetic Fibers	.7	.4	.9	.5	.3	.8	.1	*	*	1.1	.8	.8	.5	.5	.4	.3	.1	.1

Rates Per Hundred Employees
*** Rate of .05 or less**

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP – 1978
(In Thousands)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
TOTAL	1096.3	1105.2	1117.7	1130.4	1138.2	1151.5	1134.4	1139.0	1146.3	1163.7	1162.0	1165.4	1137.5
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
CONSTRUCTION	64.3	65.2	67.2	69.0	69.1	72.5	73.0	72.6	71.4	73.6	72.9	71.7	70.2
General Building Contractors	25.6	26.2	26.9	27.6	27.3	28.4	27.8	27.5	26.8	27.4	26.8	26.2	27.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	46.1	46.1	46.9	47.5	48.4	49.6	49.8	49.8	50.0	50.2	50.4	50.7	48.8
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Trucking and Warehousing	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.9	14.3	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.1	15.2	14.3
Other Transportation Services	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
Communication	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.9	12.0	[illegible]	12.2	12.3	12.4	11.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	200.5	199.8	204.7	209.0	211.7	215.1	216.8	217.7	217.3	219.3	219.2	224.6	213.0
Wholesale Trade	43.6	43.7	44.4	44.8	45.5	46.5	46.7	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.1	47.2	45.9
Retail Trade	156.9	156.1	160.3	164.2	166.2	168.6	170.1	170.4	170.5	171.8	172.1	177.4	167.0
General Merchandising Stores	25.9	24.8	25.2	25.5	25.8	26.1	26.3	27.0	26.7	27.1	27.7	31.3	26.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.0	9.8	10.0	10.2	11.1	9.6
Eating and Drinking Places	35.9	36.6	38.5	41.4	42.3	43.6	43.6	43.3	43.0	43.1	42.4	41.9	41.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	42.1	42.2	42.7	43.0	43.5	44.5	44.9	45.0	44.5	44.6	44.5	44.7	43.8
Banking and Credit Agencies	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.5
SERVICES	135.2	136.9	140.4	144.2	145.2	150.5	151.3	150.2	147.2	148.2	145.9	144.4	145.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.3	12.0	13.8	15.4	15.9	17.1	17.5	17.3	15.8	14.4	13.3	12.4	14.7
Hospitals	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.1
Educational Services	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.1	11.6	11.1	11.4	13.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	13.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	220.9	227.0	227.5	227.9	227.7	224.2	209.7	209.5	220.2	230.2	230.4	230.2	223.8
Total Federal	35.6	35.4	35.2	35.5	35.7	37.1	36.9	36.4	35.2	35.5	35.4	35.3	35.8
Total State	64.7	67.8	68.0	68.9	67.5	64.7	65.8	66.2	68.9	71.4	71.8	71.8	68.1
School	25.0	27.8	27.7	28.1	26.4	22.0	22.5	23.1	26.8	29.1	29.2	29.1	26.4
Nonschool	39.7	40.0	40.3	40.8	41.1	42.7	43.3	43.1	42.1	42.3	42.6	42.7	41.7
Total Local	120.6	123.8	124.3	123.5	124.5	122.4	107.0	106.9	116.1	123.3	123.2	123.1	119.9
School	70.5	73.0	72.9	72.1	72.5	66.4	51.1	52.0	62.6	70.3	70.2	69.8	67.0
Nonschool	50.1	50.8	51.4	51.4	52.0	56.0	55.9	54.9	53.5	53.0	53.0	53.3	52.9

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP – 1978 – Continued

(In Thousands)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	385.4	386.2	386.5	388.0	390.8	393.3	387.0	392.3	393.9	395.7	396.8	397.2	391.1
DURABLE GOODS	113.1	113.6	114.5	115.0	116.3	117.8	115.6	117.1	117.0	118.3	118.7	118.8	116.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	16.1	15.9	16.1	15.9	16.2	16.2	16.2	15.8
Logging Camps, Sawmill, and Planing Mills	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7
Primary Metal Industries	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8
Fabricated Metal Products	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.1	29.3	30.0	30.0	30.4	30.5	30.8	29.9
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Special Industry Machinery	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.2	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8
Electric and Electronic Equipment	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
Other Durable [1]	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	272.3	272.6	272.0	273.0	274.5	275.5	271.4	275.2	276.9	277.4	278.1	278.4	274.8
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.5
Textile Mill Products	144.4	144.4	144.6	144.0	144.4	143.9	140.1	141.9	142.9	142.5	143.5	143.7	143.4
Weaving Mills	88.0	87.8	87.9	87.5	87.7	86.8	86.1	87.0	87.3	87.5	87.8	88.2	87.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.3	39.1	39.3	39.7	39.7	40.0	40.3	39.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	47.0	46.8	47.6	46.4	46.3	45.3	45.8	46.5	46.4	46.6	46.6	46.8	46.5
Knitting Mills	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	10.9	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.7	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.3	18.4	19.3	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.4
Floor Covering Mills	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.2	47.5	47.6	47.7	48.4	48.8	47.5	48.3	48.8	49.3	49.3	49.4	48.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.1	17.2	17.6	17.3	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	17.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
Printing and Publishing	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.3	32.6
Synthetic Fibers	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.4
Other Nondurable [2]	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.4	16.2	15.3

* Totals may not add due to rounding

1/ Included transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

2/ Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP – 1979

(In Thousands)

Industry Division and Major Groups	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Average **
TOTAL	1144.9	1149.1	1162.0	1174.7	1182.2	1193.7	1177.4	1171.8	1187.1	1196.2	1196.1	1198.7	1177.8
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
CONSTRUCTION	67.2	67.1	69.2	71.0	72.2	75.1	75.9	75.9	74.9	75.6	75.2	74.1	72.8
General Building Contractors	25.4	25.4	26.3	27.0	27.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.5	27.8	27.6	27.0	27.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	50.8	51.0	51.7	51.9	52.9	53.8	54.6	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.9	54.4	53.3
Railroad Transportation	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.5
Other Transportation Services	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.1	6.1
Communication	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	13.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	13.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	213.4	211.7	215.5	220.0	222.2	225.0	226.4	227.3	227.3	226.3	227.8	233.3	223.0
Wholesale Trade	46.6	46.6	47.2	47.9	48.2	49.6	49.6	49.9	49.7	49.9	50.0	50.2	48.8
Retail Trade	166.8	165.1	168.3	172.1	174.0	175.4	176.8	177.4	177.6	176.4	177.8	183.1	174.2
General Merchandising Stores	26.9	25.4	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.3	25.2	25.5	25.5	25.9	27.5	30.6	26.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	9.7	9.3	9.6	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.9	10.3
Eating and Drinking Places	40.3	40.7	42.2	44.8	46.1	47.2	47.9	47.9	47.8	46.4	45.5	45.5	45.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	44.3	44.5	45.2	45.9	46.5	47.4	47.8	47.8	47.3	47.4	47.3	47.5	46.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.7
SERVICES	143.1	145.2	149.1	153.0	153.2	157.9	158.4	155.7	155.1	154.9	153.0	152.5	152.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.2	13.1	14.8	16.0	16.7	17.8	18.5	18.1	16.5	14.7	13.5	12.6	15.4
Hospitals	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.8
Educational Services	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.4	14.4	12.6	11.3	11.4	12.6	15.3	15.6	15.8	14.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	228.9	233.4	233.6	233.6	232.6	227.9	214.0	207.5	225.1	233.6	235.6	234.7	228.4
Total Federal	35.0	35.0	34.9	35.0	35.3	36.4	36.8	35.7	35.3	35.0	35.3	35.4	35.4
Total State	70.3	72.8	73.2	73.2	71.2	66.9	67.3	67.8	73.0	74.1	74.6	73.8	71.5
School	27.6	29.7	29.7	29.7	27.8	22.2	22.3	23.6	29.2	30.1	30.4	29.6	27.7
Nonschool	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.5	43.4	44.7	45.0	44.2	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.2	43.9
Total Local	123.6	125.6	125.5	125.4	126.1	124.6	109.9	104.0	116.8	124.5	125.7	125.5	121.4
School	71.3	73.2	73.4	73.3	72.9	70.0	55.2	51.9	64.5	72.0	73.5	73.0	68.7
Nonschool	52.3	52.4	52.1	52.1	53.2	54.6	54.7	52.1	52.3	52.5	52.2	52.5	52.8

EMPLOYEES IN NONFARM ESTABLISHMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY DIVISION AND GROUP – 1979 – Continued

(In Thousands)

Industry Division and Major Groups	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	395.3	394.3	395.8	397.4	400.7	404.7	398.4	401.3	400.8	401.8	400.4	400.3	399.3
DURABLE GOODS	118.6	118.4	119.0	120.6	121.9	123.5	122.1	122.6	122.9	123.8	124.6	123.9	121.8
Lumber and Wood Products	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.1	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.2
Logging Camps, Sawmill, and Planing Mills	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.7	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.7
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.1	31.2	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.7	31.4	31.5	31.7	32.2	32.4	32.3	31.5
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.0
Special Industry Machinery	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	19.6	19.8	20.3	21.1	21.5	21.9	21.9	21.4	21.9	21.8	22.0	22.1	21.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.0	7.2	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7
Other Durable [1]	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.2	9.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	276.7	275.9	276.8	276.8	278.8	281.2	276.3	278.7	277.9	278.0	275.8	276.4	277.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1
Textile Mill Products	142.8	142.2	142.5	142.1	143.4	144.4	140.4	142.3	142.2	142.3	141.7	142.2	142.4
Weaving Mills	88.2	87.7	88.0	87.9	88.6	89.5	88.2	88.9	88.6	88.5	88.4	88.7	88.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.4	40.1	40.7	40.8	41.0	41.6	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.6	46.4	46.2	45.8	46.4	46.8	45.9	46.4	46.1	46.0	46.1	46.2	46.2
Knitting Mills	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	10.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.9	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.8
Floor Covering Mills	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.8	48.4	48.6	48.2	48.1	48.5	47.1	47.4	47.5	47.4	46.6	46.8	47.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	18.1	17.7	18.0	17.6	17.4	17.4	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.4	17.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Printing and Publishing	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.7	33.7	33.5	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.4
Synthetic Fibers	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.7	19.9
Other Nondurable [2]	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.5	17.7	18.1	18.7	18.3	18.2	17.6	17.5	17.5

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* Totals may not add due to rounding

1/ Included transportation equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing.

2/ Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1979

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	199.43	201.14	201.14	194.64	201.28	203.09	207.98	210.08	215.78	216.07	220.06	222.14	208.08
DURABLE GOODS	204.35	206.32	207.74	201.68	205.90	208.79	211.66	210.48	217.12	220.66	225.24	227.04	212.49
Lumber and Wood Products	186.19	181.83	187.46	191.30	186.95	190.49	189.65	186.52	193.34	198.59	195.92	201.34	190.87
Furniture and Fixtures	169.45	172.77	173.94	164.19	170.40	173.36	170.33	177.75	178.51	177.66	180.03	181.74	174.19
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	229.19	231.66	237.40	239.57	244.38	237.58	241.39	239.97	238.14	239.14	235.72	248.52	239.25
Fabricated Metal Products	204.79	201.76	207.21	193.80	202.10	209.29	204.60	208.05	209.16	214.46	220.58	225.13	208.82
Machinery, Except Electrical	223.39	224.43	226.01	213.33	227.00	217.46	227.29	234.35	236.32	239.82	251.86	247.38	230.88
Special Industry Machinery	207.48	210.12	211.66	200.31	208.72	213.00	208.12	216.63	219.72	235.70	239.84	239.27	217.42
Electric and Electronic Equipment	183.14	191.00	155.73	178.48	187.93	186.44	184.89	185.09	202.00	197.38	201.06	204.02	188.33
Instruments and Related Products	166.06	165.91	163.39	151.46	161.11	188.09	186.12	185.02	195.35	190.55	205.44	207.10	180.25
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.72	198.53	198.53	191.78	198.36	200.16	206.14	210.08	214.84	214.32	218.18	220.13	205.44
Food and Kindred Products	164.01	161.80	167.81	159.04	164.09	176.71	191.56	185.33	183.71	174.00	177.17	177.10	174.39
Textile Mill Products	194.42	192.61	193.02	180.85	191.12	190.65	198.77	203.00	210.67	210.25	214.62	215.82	199.55
Weaving Mills	198.81	197.87	198.71	186.26	197.60	193.52	205.67	208.38	216.30	214.53	218.54	218.08	204.67
Weaving Mills, Cotton	195.34	194.32	197.45	181.17	196.09	193.70	203.12	209.71	212.25	214.71	220.16	219.81	203.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	201.40	201.02	200.03	188.60	199.44	190.88	206.26	205.23	216.91	214.43	216.49	216.82	204.67
Knitting Mills	167.88	169.95	166.14	158.84	172.03	172.03	169.81	178.44	181.80	185.90	198.05	206.15	177.28
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	194.44	199.92	197.64	186.24	189.24	203.61	195.32	207.38	221.31	221.20	225.24	229.30	205.74
Floor Covering Mills	193.70	175.50	190.53	179.40	183.31	184.63	196.71	201.31	196.31	215.64	203.41	213.95	193.80
Yarn and Thread Mills	182.21	170.98	169.74	157.92	167.69	170.57	179.74	187.20	194.74	192.04	196.62	199.78	181.02
Apparel and Other Textile Products	136.49	140.59	136.51	133.56	138.74	139.13	141.33	142.08	142.82	143.93	146.26	148.52	140.96
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	132.13	134.32	128.83	124.20	128.49	128.88	130.65	130.64	129.59	136.11	139.87	142.11	132.11
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	129.21	129.50	133.96	127.79	128.87	129.60	126.70	129.95	133.21	131.39	130.28	134.30	130.30
Paper and Allied Products	319.05	313.78	316.97	316.97	318.28	330.49	328.68	332.21	337.80	337.12	328.18	350.00	327.62
Printing and Publishing	199.82	204.54	208.35	212.78	213.07	209.59	220.59	220.08	214.51	214.51	216.60	218.31	212.77
Chemicals and Allied Products	276.19	271.88	271.99	291.75	278.80	276.62	283.50	291.70	293.86	294.28	306.91	301.90	288.40
Synthetic Fibers	260.57	259.08	257.67	280.31	264.79	265.44	265.93	273.47	275.78	275.67	283.59	283.15	270.44

1/ Estimates cover approximately 319,500 full and part-time production and related workers who were employed during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Average earnings are computed on a gross basis reflecting not only changes in the basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late shift work. Average weekly hours are not scheduled hours but represent the number of hours worked or paid for and are affected by such factors as absenteeism and turnover.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1979

Industry	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Average **
MANUFACTURING	4.90	4.93	4.93	4.94	4.97	4.99	5.11	5.20	5.25	5.27	5.29	5.34	5.10
DURABLE GOODS	4.96	5.02	5.03	5.08	5.12	5.13	5.15	5.21	5.27	5.33	5.35	5.38	5.17
Lumber and Wood Products	4.33	4.35	4.38	4.48	4.43	4.43	4.39	4.42	4.56	4.64	4.61	4.65	4.47
Furniture and Fixtures	4.39	4.43	4.46	4.39	4.52	4.55	4.53	4.69	4.71	4.70	4.64	4.66	4.56
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	5.33	5.40	5.42	5.52	5.67	5.59	5.64	5.62	5.67	5.64	5.68	5.70	5.59
Fabricated Metal Products	4.83	4.85	4.83	4.75	4.87	4.89	4.93	4.93	5.04	5.07	5.19	5.26	4.96
Machinery, Except Electrical	5.37	5.42	5.42	5.36	5.47	5.45	5.49	5.62	5.64	5.71	5.79	5.78	5.55
Special Industry Machinery	5.20	5.10	5.15	5.11	5.18	5.17	5.19	5.22	5.32	5.52	5.63	5.67	5.29
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.59	4.67	4.66	4.60	4.71	4.72	4.84	4.82	5.00	4.91	4.88	4.94	4.72
Instruments and Related Products	4.44	4.46	4.44	4.39	4.39	4.61	4.70	4.72	4.73	4.74	4.80	4.85	4.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.87	4.89	4.89	4.88	4.91	4.93	5.09	5.20	5.24	5.24	5.27	5.33	5.06
Food and Kindred Products	4.26	4.17	4.27	4.31	4.24	4.44	4.55	4.68	4.57	4.45	4.59	4.71	4.46
Textile Mill Products	4.64	4.63	4.64	4.59	4.65	4.65	4.86	5.00	5.04	5.03	5.05	5.09	4.82
Weaving Mills	4.70	4.70	4.72	4.68	4.75	4.72	4.98	5.12	5.15	5.12	5.13	5.18	4.92
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.64	4.66	4.69	4.61	4.68	4.69	4.93	5.09	5.09	5.10	5.12	5.10	4.87
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.75	4.73	4.74	4.68	4.76	4.69	4.97	5.08	5.14	5.13	5.13	5.25	4.92
Knitting Mills	4.25	4.27	4.26	4.18	4.29	4.29	4.31	4.45	4.50	4.59	4.66	4.75	4.41
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	4.91	4.90	4.88	4.80	4.84	4.93	5.06	5.25	5.32	5.33	5.35	5.37	5.08
Floor Covering Mills	4.59	4.50	4.58	4.60	4.56	4.57	4.74	4.91	4.92	5.05	5.01	5.07	4.75
Yarn and Thread Mills	4.16	4.12	4.13	4.07	4.10	4.12	4.30	4.50	4.55	4.54	4.52	4.52	4.31
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.76	3.81	3.74	3.71	3.77	3.74	3.83	3.84	3.86	3.89	3.89	3.95	3.82
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.65	3.66	3.66	3.60	3.64	3.61	3.67	3.68	3.63	3.76	3.76	3.81	3.68
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	3.65	3.70	3.66	3.62	3.62	3.60	3.62	3.63	3.69	3.66	3.67	3.71	3.65
Paper and Allied Products	7.09	7.23	7.27	7.27	7.30	7.41	7.47	7.69	7.73	7.75	7.74	7.83	7.48
Printing and Publishing	5.43	5.44	5.44	5.47	5.52	5.53	5.70	5.60	5.66	5.66	5.70	5.70	5.57
Chemicals and Allied Products	6.72	6.68	6.65	6.93	6.80	6.78	7.00	7.08	7.15	7.16	7.29	7.31	7.00
Synthetic Fibers	6.34	6.35	6.30	6.58	6.49	6.49	6.55	6.67	6.71	6.74	6.85	6.94	6.58

1/ Estimates cover approximately 319,800 full and part-time production and related workers who were employed during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Average earnings are computed on a gross basis reflecting not only changes in the basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late shift work. Average weekly hours are not scheduled hours but represent the number of hours worked or paid for and are affected by such factors as absenteeism and turnover.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1979

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	40.7	40.8	40.8	39.4	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.4	41.1	41.0	41.6	41.6	40.8
DURABLE GOODS	41.2	41.1	41.3	39.7	40.8	40.7	41.1	40.4	41.2	41.4	42.1	42.2	41.1
Lumber and Wood Products	43.0	41.8	42.8	42.7	42.2	43.0	43.2	42.2	42.4	42.8	42.5	43.3	42.7
Furniture and Fixtures	38.6	39.0	39.0	37.4	37.7	38.1	37.6	37.9	37.9	37.8	38.8	39.0	38.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	43.0	42.9	43.8	43.4	43.1	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.0	42.4	41.5	43.6	42.8
Fabricated Metal Products	42.4	41.6	42.9	40.8	41.5	42.8	41.5	42.2	41.5	42.3	42.5	42.8	42.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.6	41.5	41.7	39.8	41.5	39.9	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.0	43.5	42.8	41.6
Special Industry Machinery	39.9	41.2	41.1	39.2	40.3	41.2	40.1	41.5	41.3	42.7	42.6	42.2	41.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	39.9	40.9	40.5	38.8	39.9	39.5	38.2	38.4	40.4	40.2	41.2	41.3	39.9
Instruments and Related Products	37.4	37.2	36.8	34.5	36.7	40.8	39.6	39.2	41.3	40.2	42.8	42.7	39.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.6	40.6	40.6	39.3	40.4	40.6	40.5	40.4	41.0	40.9	41.4	41.3	40.6
Food and Kindred Products	38.5	38.8	39.3	36.9	38.7	39.8	42.1	39.6	40.2	39.1	38.6	37.6	39.1
Textile Mill Products	41.9	41.6	41.6	39.4	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.6	41.8	41.8	42.5	42.4	41.4
Weaving Mills	42.3	42.1	42.1	39.8	41.6	41.0	41.3	40.7	42.0	41.9	42.6	42.1	41.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	42.1	41.7	42.1	39.3	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.7	42.1	43.0	43.1	41.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	42.4	42.5	42.2	40.3	41.9	40.7	41.5	40.4	42.2	41.8	42.2	41.3	41.6
Knitting Mills	39.5	39.8	39.0	38.0	40.1	40.1	39.4	40.1	40.4	40.5	42.5	43.4	40.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	39.6	40.8	40.5	38.8	39.1	41.3	38.6	39.5	41.6	41.5	42.1	42.7	40.5
Floor Covering Mills	42.2	39.0	41.6	39.0	40.2	40.4	41.5	41.0	39.9	42.7	40.6	42.2	40.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	43.8	41.5	41.1	38.8	40.9	41.4	41.8	41.6	42.8	42.3	43.5	44.2	42.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.3	36.9	36.5	36.0	36.8	37.2	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.6	37.6	36.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	36.2	36.7	35.2	34.5	35.3	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.7	36.2	37.2	37.3	35.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	35.4	35.0	36.6	35.3	35.6	36.0	35.0	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.5	36.2	35.7
Paper and Allied Products	45.0	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.6	44.6	44.0	43.2	43.7	43.5	42.4	44.7	43.8
Printing and Publishing	36.8	37.6	38.3	38.9	38.6	37.9	38.7	39.3	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.3	38.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	41.1	40.7	40.9	42.1	41.0	40.8	40.5	41.2	41.1	41.1	42.1	41.3	41.2
Synthetic Fibers	41.1	40.8	40.9	42.6	40.8	40.9	40.6	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.4	40.8	41.1

1/ *Estimates cover approximately 319,800 full and part-time production and related workers who were employed during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Average earnings are computed on a gross basis reflecting not only changes in the basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late shift work. Average weekly hours are not scheduled hours but represent the number of hours worked or paid for and are affected by such factors as absenteeism and turnover.*

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1979
TOTAL SEPARATIONS
Per 100 Employees

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	3.6	3.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.7	5.9	4.4	4.1	3.2	2.7	4.0
DURABLE GOODS	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.1	3.7	3.7	4.1	5.5	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.8	3.8
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	3.4	8.1	4.6	6.2	4.5	2.5	4.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	4.2	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.7	4.0	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.2	3.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.0	7.3	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.9	4.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.2	6.1	2.7	3.4	2.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.4
Special Industry Machinery	3.6	2.7	5.0	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.0	3.2	2.0	1.9	3.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.6	4.9	5.4	3.5	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.4
Instruments and Related Products	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.9	7.8	3.8	2.4	2.9	1.4	1.9	2.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.8	6.1	4.5	4.3	3.3	2.7	4.2
Food and Kindred Products	3.9	5.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.5	4.2	8.0	5.8	4.0	4.2	6.7	5.1
Textile Mill Products	4.1	3.5	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	6.2	4.8	4.9	3.6	2.5	4.5
Weaving Mills	4.3	3.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.3	4.8	5.3	3.7	2.6	4.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.2	3.1	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5	3.7	2.6	4.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.9	6.9	4.5	5.1	3.7	2.6	4.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.9	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.0	3.2
Floor Covering Mills	5.6	4.4	4.2	5.7	4.9	5.0	6.4	11.7	9.4	5.4	9.1	3.0	6.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.5	5.4	9.0	9.5	6.5	6.2	4.8	3.8	6.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.0	3.6	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	14.0	7.5	6.4	5.4	4.4	2.9	5.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.6	8.7	6.4	11.1	11.1	7.7	7.8	5.7	3.8	7.5
Paper and Allied Products	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.3	5.4	4.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	.9	.8	.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	.9	.7	1.0	1.1
Synthetic Fibers	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	.8	.6	1.1

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1979
TOTAL ACCESSIONS
Per 100 Employees

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average *
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.3	2.9	2.0	3.9
DURABLE GOODS	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	2.9	2.2	3.9
Furniture and Fixtures	5.6	3.3	5.1	4.3	5.8	3.2	4.1	7.6	5.2	4.7	2.9	1.4	4.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.3	4.0	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.7	2.9	1.6	1.5	2.5
Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.1	4.9	3.6	4.9	5.5	4.5	3.2	1.9	4.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.7	3.9	5.2	4.9	4.0	4.1	2.5	1.8	3.5
Special Industry Machinery	2.9	1.9	2.6	4.3	5.4	3.6	2.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	2.9	1.8	3.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.4	3.3	4.1	3.8	5.6	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.0	2.9	4.1
Instruments and Related Products	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.9	9.5	5.8	4.1	2.1	2.9	1.0	3.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.7	3.1	3.8	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.4	3.0	1.9	4.0
Food and Kindred Products	3.6	2.6	4.5	6.3	6.4	6.0	7.4	7.5	6.0	5.3	3.2	2.9	5.1
Textile Mill Products	4.2	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.8	3.5	2.2	4.3
Weaving Mills	4.4	3.5	4.6	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.5	4.9	3.7	2.3	4.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.5	3.3	4.7	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.9	4.8	4.9	3.6	2.4	4.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	4.3	3.6	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.2	5.0	3.8	2.2	4.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.2	4.4	3.7	3.7	2.6	1.8	3.0
Floor Covering Mills	5.2	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	4.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	8.2	4.0	2.0	4.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.5	6.7	5.9	6.7	8.0	6.8	6.3	3.9	2.0	5.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.0	3.1	4.4	5.0	5.9	5.7	12.1	7.2	6.1	6.2	4.0	1.9	5.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.0	7.3	6.2	6.4	11.1	7.8	7.2	4.5	2.0	6.4
Paper and Allied Products	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.9	3.0	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	2.0
Printing and Publishing	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.1	5.3	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.0	3.7	2.8	3.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	1.8	1.4	.9	1.3	1.2	.8	.7	.7	1.0
Synthetic Fibers	.9	.9	.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	.8	.9	1.2	.6	.6	.5	1.0

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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MARCH 1980

EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES-CONSTRUCTION SLOWS

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina rose 7,500 during March mainly on the strength of seasonal advances in trade and services. Employment gains in these two industry divisions were linked to a boost in tourist-related industries such as eating and drinking places, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services primarily in the resort areas of Myrtle Beach and Hilton Head Island. Pre-Easter sales at general merchandise, and apparel and accessory stores, and additional business at food stores produced further increases in trade.

Construction which normally begins its seasonal surge in March managed only a 200 gain over the month reflecting the slowdown in building activity. Manufacturing registered a gain of 400 with staffing additions prevalent in both the durable and nondurable goods areas. Hard goods industries added 300 workers over the month because of payroll increases in furniture; primary metals; and machinery, except electrical. Only the lumber industry sustained a loss in the sector, smarting from reduced operations related to the construction slowd

Mixed trends prevailed in soft goods where gains in apparel, paper and chemicals more than offset losses in food and textiles.

The textile loss impacted chiefly in weaving mills. Meanwhile, total government employment remained unchanged over the month with only minor payroll fluctuations noted.

The transportation, communication, and public utilities industry segment was the only major division of wage and salary employment to record a decline (-100) in March. The reduction stemmed from curtailed activity in marine cargo handling.

UNEMPLOYMENT

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped slightly to 6.3% in March as returns to work were experienced in the textile, furniture, chemical and paper industries. The number of jobless individuals, at 79,500, was 3,300 below the February level.

NATIONAL BUSINESS SLOWDOWN IN MARCH

The retail sales sector, the major source of strength in the nation's economy in recent months, appears to have joined the ranks of most other indicators in pointing to a slowing economy. Sales at the retail level had a second consecutive decline in March recording a 1.3% drop. The previous loss was 1.6% in February.

Pressure on the consumer has been building for months. In addition to the relentless rise in inflation, skyrocketing interest rates and dwindling savings, recent gains in the unemployment rate and the restriction of credit have left the consumer reeling.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Mar. 1980 2/	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Net and Percent Change from February 1980 Net	February 1980 Percent	March 1979 Net	March 1979 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1269.9	1280.2	1282.5	−10.3	−.8	−12.6	+ 1.0
Total Employment 3/	1190.4	1197.4	1218.2	− 7.0	−.6	−27.8	− 2.3
Total Unemployment	79.5	82.8	64.3	− 3.3	−.4	+15.2	+23.6
Percent Unemployed	6.3	6.5	5.0	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

Among other economic series which registered negative results nationally in March were durable good job orders, industrial production, housing starts and consumer prices.

Durable good job orders posted a 3.2% drop, the steepest reduction since July, 1979. Industrial production output slumped 0.8%, the sharpest loss in nearly a year.

Personal income grew 0.8% in March after rising 0.4% in February; however, the moderate rise in personal income was less than the rate of price increases as consumer prices climbed 1.4% in March, an annual rate of 16.8%.

Housing starts plunged 21.8% to the lowest level in nearly five years. It was reported to be the second-largest monthly drop on record. Building permits also fell sharply, an indication that the nation's economic slowdown may continue.

Finally, the composite of key indicators of future economic activities fell in February for the fifth month in a row. A rule of thumb in interpreting this indicator is that three or more consecutive declines signal a recession.

LESS OVERTIME CAUSES REDUCTION IN WEEKLY HOURS

Weekly hours worked in March for manufacturing production workers edged downward 0.2 to 40.7 from the February figure. Less overtime worked in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors was primarily responsible for the drop in the manufacturing workweek. Large hourly declines in instruments (-3.0), electric and electronic equipment (-1.1), and stone, clay, and glass products (-1.0) influenced an overall 0.4 drop in average weekly hours in durable goods. Despite the overall decline, fabricated metal products and furniture were two industry groups to record increases in hours worked.

Aggregate worker hours for nondurable goods dipped slightly during March (-0.1). A 0.2 decline in textile mill products exerted the most influence on the soft goods sector. Within the textile industry, yarn and thread mills registered no change while sizable hourly drops were noted in floor covering mills (-2.9) and weaving mills, synthetic (-0.5). The printing and publishing workweek experienced an hourly increase of 1.7.

Workweek hours for the nation rose 0.1 to 39.8 on the strength of a slight hourly increase in durable goods. Nondurables remained unchanged as mixed movements prevailed within the sector.

HOURLY EARNINGS UNCHANGED

Hourly earnings for total manufacturing and for the dominant nondurable goods sector of manufacturing were unchanged in March, at $5.42 and $5.37, respectively. Hourly pay in durable goods rose $.01 to $5.54 as mixed movements within the sector were almost offsetting. Decreases in hourly earnings were recorded in instruments, electric and electronic equipment, and lumber and wood products.

Earnings of textile mill products workers remained constant at $5.07 during March influencing the pay for the entire soft goods division. This enabled that division to withstand the substantial over the month loss of $.17 in the food and kindred products area. The loss of hours in floor covering mills caused a drop of $.18 in average hourly earnings in this component of textiles, however, this drop was offset by rises elsewhere in the textile sector.

On the national level, hourly earnings at $7.05 increased $.06 during March. Increases in durable goods of $.08 and nondurable goods of $.03 combined to produce this rise.

MARCH'S TURNOVER RATES CLIMB

Accessions and separations both climbed .5 per hundred during March. Increased new hires and recalls were reflected in a higher accession rate in manufacturing. Separation rates were boosted by increased quits which reflected the willingness of workers to leave their jobs to look elsewhere for work.

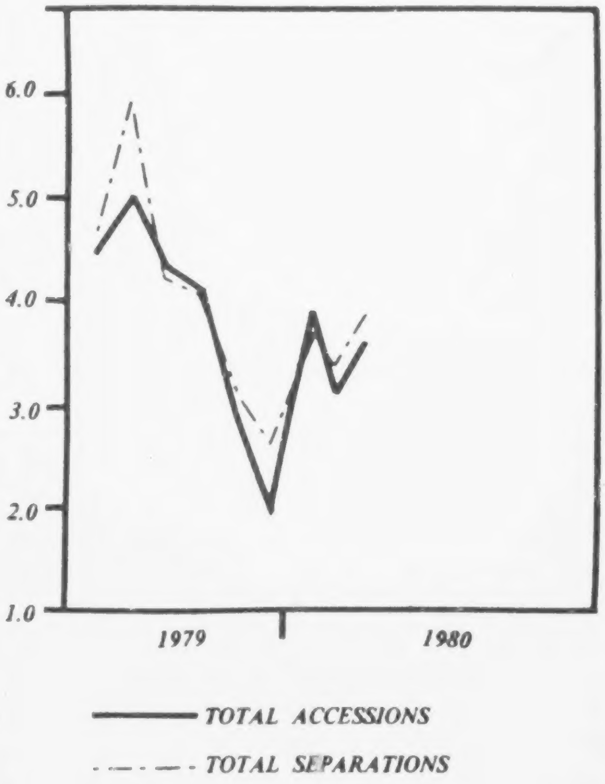
Durable good accessions advanced .5 per hundred as electric and electronic equipment, and fabricated metal products experienced notable increases. New hires in durable goods advanced .2 per hundred on the strength of a large 1.1 per hundred rise in electric and electronic equipment. Furniture and instruments were the only two components in hard goods to record drops in accessions which were caused by decreased hiring.

Influenced by increased quits, total separations on the hard good level rose substantially. Quits rose .3 per hundred as all but two industry groups experienced increases. Furniture declined .1 per hundred, and stone, clay, and glass products remained unchanged at 1.1 per hundred. Layoffs registered a slight increase of .1 per hundred over the month.

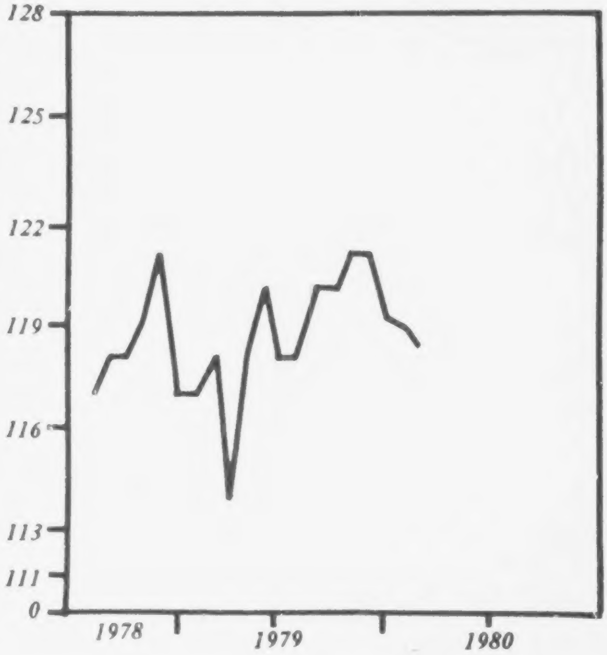
Nondurable good accession rate rose .4 to 3.5 per hundred in March. Increases ranged from 1.8 per hundred to .4 per hundred in food and kindred products and apparel, respectively. Soft good new hires advanced .4 per hundred with the more notable increases in food (1.8 per hundred) and printing and publishing (1.3 per hundred). Paper and allied products was the only soft goods industry group to register a decline (.5 per hundred) in new hires. The accession rate for chemicals was unchanged at 1.1 per hundred during March as new hires and recalls remained constant.

Separation rates for the soft goods sector edged upward .3 per hundred with only moderate increases in quits and layoffs. Within the sector, large gains in accessions were experienced by food (2.1 per hundred) and apparel (1.1 per hundred). A 1.6 per hundred rise in layoffs was primarily responsible for the jump in the separation rate for food.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

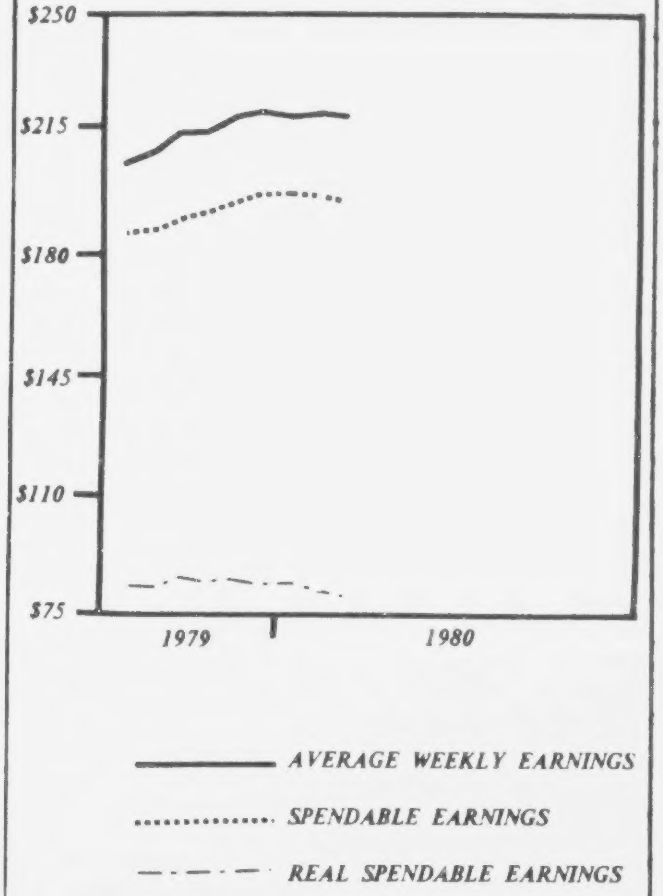


MANHOUR INDEX EXPERIENCES DIP

A 0.5% negative movement was experienced by the manufacturing production worker manhour index over the month. This drop was attributed to the 0.2 loss in average weekly hours. The March index was 0.5% higher than the year-ago figure of 117.5.

	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	March 1979
Production Worker Manhour Index	118.1	118.7	117.5
Durable Goods Manhour Index	147.6	148.6	143.8
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	108.5	108.9	108.9
Textile Manhour Index	92.1	92.8	93.4
Apparel Manhour Index	103.6	103.9	106.1

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



SPENDABLE EARNINGS DECLINE

Spendable earnings fell $.85 in March reflecting a drop in average weekly earnings of $1.09. The March spendable earnings level was $15.14 greater than that of one year ago. Because of a 1.4% increase in the Consumer Price Index, real spendable earnings shrank $1.53 over the month to $81.43, and $4.67 from March one year ago.

	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
Average Weekly Earnings	$220.59	$221.68	$201.14
Spendable Earnings	195.35	196.20	180.21
Real Spendable Earnings	81.43	82.96	86.10

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR FEMALE APPLICANTS

CHANGING ROLES OF WOMEN *According to the new statistical portrait issued by the U. S. Census Bureau, more women are working, going to college, and passing up marriage than ever before. The changing social and economic roles of females are most evident in the sharp increase in their labor force participation. For the first time in history, over half of all women over 16 years of age have jobs or are actively seeking employment. Due to increased educational opportunities as well as changing social roles, women have become more self-sufficient and have acquired diverse professional roles in recent years. Over the period from October 1979 through March 1980, well over half of the total applicants available, through the South Carolina Job Service, were female.*

FEMALE APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS *During the first half of Fiscal Year 1980, there were over 113,140 female applicants registered with Job Service. Of this total, around 69,600 were new applicants or renewals of previous applications. What types of women were seeking new or better jobs? The female applicants were generally rather young, with over two-thirds under the age of 35. Slightly over half of the females were black. Nearly 60% of the female applicants had at least a high school education, and 16% of the total had obtained educational training beyond high school. Around 36% had incomes low enough to be considered economically disadvantaged, and 27% were eligible claimants for UI benefits.*

SERVICES PROVIDED *Female applicants were provided with a wide range of job-related services during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979-March 31, 1980). Nearly 5,540 females were counseled either in group sessions or individual interviews. A total of 8,471 were tested, and 1,811 were enrolled in some type of training. Job development contacts were made for 4,780 females, resulting in 1,540 being placed. A total of 32,937 female applicants were referred to jobs by Job Service, and over 14,400 were actually placed. Practically all of those placed (99%) were in nonagricultural jobs, 85% of which were expected to last over 150 days. The majority (89%) of the females placed were in jobs paying between $2.90 and $3.99 per hour.*

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION *There were 46,025 females in the Job Service active file as of March 31, 1980. As can be expected, the largest segment of the females on file were classified in the Clerical/Sales and Services occupational categories. These two categories, which contain jobs that are traditionally female-oriented, accounted for over half of the female active file. A total of 12,256 females, or 27% of the total, were in the Clerical and Sales category. Another 11,529, or 25% of the total, were classified under Services. However, there is some indication that women are moving into other fields of work. The Bench Work and Machine Trades categories each contained around 10% of the total female active file. There were also 2,848 females in the Professional, Technical and Managerial category.*

Services Provided Female Applicants
in South Carolina
October 1979-March 1980

Services	*Female Applicants Served*	*Percent of Female Applicants Available*
Counseled	*5,538*	*4.9*
Tested	*8,471*	*7.5*
Enrolled in Training	*1,811*	*1.6*
Job Dev. Contracts	*4,780*	*4.2*
Referred to Jobs	*32,937*	*29.1*
Placed in Jobs	*14,409*	*12.7*

SPECIAL FEATURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING

Current and changing trends in South Carolina's labor force will be identified in an upcoming survey conducted by the S. C. Employment Security Commission.

Data gathered in the survey, sponsored in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, will help determine the future design of South Carolina's educational and training programs.

Over 2,000 questionnaire packages will be mailed to Palmetto State manufacturers in mid-June. Participation is voluntary, and information gathered relative to each manufacturer will be held in strict confidence and used only for statistical purposes.

The information from the survey will be used specifically to develop current and future estimates of occupational profiles and industry manpower needs for planning purposes. This information is essential for: industrial development; planning and evaluation of education and training programs to meet future needs, allocating resources for education and training among alternative types; and guidance and counseling of young people in choosing careers.

This information is basic to the development of human resource information needed by all levels of government to make decisions about the character of, and amounts of, expenditures for education and training programs. Educators at all levels, both public and private, need these data to evaluate the adequacy of their vocational guidance programs.

Data on employment by occupation for each industry will be summarized and published by the Research and Analysis Division of the S. C. Employment Security Commission and made available to industry and government agencies upon request.

The Employment Security Commission conducted a similar occupational survey in the summer of 1977 and data gathered from this survey have proved to be an invaluable resource for industrial development and planning in th Palmetto State for the past three years. Limited copies of the survey data are still available by contacting the Research and Analysis office of the S. C. Employment Security Commission.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		*Other Experience*		*Education (Highest Grade Completed)*	*Hours Desired*		*Annual Income Desired*	*Relocate*		*Location of Applicant**
Title	*Mos. Exp. 1/*	*Title*	*Mos. Exp. 1/*		*Full Time*	*Part Time*		*Yes*	*No*	
Bricklayer	84	None	N/A	9	X		$14,182		X	Anderson
Photographer	19	Paramedic	36	16	X		$10,000	X		Georgetown
Electronics Technician	98	Supervision	98	16	X		$14,500		X	Aiken
Civil Engineer	204	None	N/A	16	X		$24,000		X	Central
Truck Driver	42	Construction Worker	60	6	X		$ 6,448		X	Hartsville
Emergency Medical Technician	99	Ambulance Driver	99	12	X		$ 9,000		X	Newberry
Chemist, Analytical	99	None	N/A	15	X		$13,200	X		Rock Hill
Production Supt.	99	None	N/A	14	X		$22,000	X		Union
Electrical Engineer	241	None	N/A	18	X		Negotiable	X		Charleston
Machine Set-up Operator	98	Electrician	3	15	X		$ 9,360		X	Beaufort
Purchasing Agent	36	None	N/A	16		X	$ 6,500		X	Walterboro
Bookkeeper I	07	Teller	90	14	X		$ 7,000		X	Hampton
Social Worker	4	None	N/A	16	X		$ 7,000	X		Abbeville

* *There are currently more than 91,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.*

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

				Net Change From	
Industry	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
TOTAL	1193.6	1186.1	1162.0	+ 7.5	+31.6
MANUFACTURING	398.9	398.5	395.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
Durable Goods	123.5	123.2	119.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.5
Nondurable Goods	275.4	275.3	276.8	+ 0.1	– 1.4
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.0	70.8	69.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
General Building Contractors	25.8	25.4	26.3	+ 0.4	– 0.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.3	53.4	51.7	– 0.1	+ 1.6
Railroad Transportation	3.9	4.0	3.9	– 0.1	0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.5	15.4	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Other Transportation Services	6.1	6.3	5.7	– 0.2	+ 0.4
Communication	14.2	14.2	13.7	0	+ 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.6	13.5	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.3	222.9	215.5	+ 3.4	+10.8
Wholesale Trade	50.6	50.4	47.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.4
Retail Trade	175.7	172.5	168.3	+ 3.2	+ 7.4
General Merchandising Stores	25.1	25.0	25.8	+ 0.1	– 0.7
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	10.0	9.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Eating and Drinking Places	46.5	44.5	42.2	+ 2.0	+ 4.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.8	47.5	45.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.4	21.3	20.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
SERVICES[1]	157.2	153.9	149.1	+ 3.3	+ 8.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.2	13.3	14.8	+ 1.9	+ 0.4
Hospitals	12.2	12.2	11.6	0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	15.7	15.7	15.7	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	237.2	237.2	233.6	0	+ 3.6
Total Federal	35.7	35.6	34.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Total State	74.8	74.9	73.2	– 0.1	+ 1.6
School	30.4	30.5	29.7	– 0.1	+ 0.7
Nonschool	44.4	44.4	43.5	0	+ 0.9
Total Local	126.7	126.7	125.5	0	+ 1.2
School	73.7	73.9	73.4	– 0.2	+ 0.3
Nonschool	53.0	52.8	52.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9

* Preliminary

[1] Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	*Mar. 1980**	*Feb. 1980*	*Mar. 1979*	*Net Change From*	
				Feb. 1980	*Mar. 1979*
MANUFACTURING	398.9	398.5	395.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
DURABLE GOODS	123.5	123.2	119.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.7	16.2	– 0.1	– 0.6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.0	9.1	9.3	– 0.1	– 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.7	5.0	+ 0.1	– 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	11.5	0	– 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.4	7.3	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Fabricated Metal Products	14.5	14.5	14.3	0	+ 0.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.7	30.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.6	5.6	4.7	0	+ 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	9.5	9.5	9.1	0	+ 0.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.2	20.3	0	+ 1.9
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.7	8.7	7.6	0	+ 1.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0	+ 0.2
Other Durable [1]	9.1	9.1	9.0	0	+ 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	275.4	275.3	276.8	+ 0.1	– 1.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.6	14.5	– 0.1	0
Textile Mill Products	141.5	141.8	142.5	– 0.3	– 1.0
Weaving Mills	88.0	88.3	88.0	– 0.3	0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	41.2	40.7	– 0.1	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.9	46.1	46.2	– 0.2	– 0.3
Knitting Mills	11.8	11.8	11.6	0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.7	18.8	19.0	– 0.1	– 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	4.1	0	– 0.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.7	11.6	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.8	6.0	0	– 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.8	46.6	48.6	+ 0.2	– 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.4	10.3	10.4	+ 0.1	0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.2	18.0	0	– 1.8
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	7.1	7.1	– 0.1	– 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.2	14.1	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Printing and Publishing	7.3	7.3	7.1	0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.4	33.1	33.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Synthetic Fibers	19.7	19.5	19.8	+ 0.2	– 0.1
Other Nondurable [2]	17.7	17.8	16.8	– 0.1	+ 0.9

** Preliminary*

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980*	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
MANUFACTURING	**319.5**	**319.4**	**317.1**	**220.59**	**221.68**	**201.14**	**40.7**	**40.9**	**40.8**	**5.42**	**5.42**	**4.93**
DURABLE GOODS	**98.1**	**97.8**	**94.4**	**226.03**	**227.84**	**207.74**	**40.8**	**41.2**	**41.3**	**5.54**	**5.53**	**5.03**
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.6	13.0	190.94	193.23	187.46	40.8	41.2	42.8	4.68	4.69	4.38
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.0	4.1	183.71	175.08	173.94	37.8	36.4	39.0	4.86	4.81	4.46
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.2	9.2	9.4	243.18	247.25	237.40	42.0	43.0	43.8	5.79	5.75	5.42
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	12.0	11.8	236.42	223.93	207.21	43.3	41.7	42.9	5.46	5.37	4.83
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.3	24.1	22.6	243.54	245.09	226.01	41.0	41.4	41.7	5.94	5.92	5.42
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.5	233.45	234.17	211.66	41.1	41.3	41.1	5.68	5.67	5.15
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.6	17.5	16.1	206.40	213.31	188.73	40.0	41.1	40.5	5.16	5.19	4.66
Instruments and Related Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	190.50	209.61	163.39	38.1	41.1	36.8	5.00	5.10	4.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	**221.4**	**221.6**	**222.7**	**218.56**	**219.10**	**198.53**	**40.7**	**40.8**	**40.6**	**5.37**	**5.37**	**4.89**
Food and Kindred Products	8.9	9.0	8.9	188.97	194.74	167.81	39.7	39.5	39.3	4.76	4.93	4.27
Textile Mill Products	123.4	123.7	124.2	209.39	210.40	193.02	41.3	41.5	41.6	5.07	5.07	4.64
Weaving Mills	78.7	78.9	78.7	215.27	216.30	198.71	41.8	42.0	42.1	5.15	5.15	4.72
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.6	36.7	36.2	215.97	214.53	197.45	42.1	41.9	42.1	5.13	5.12	4.69
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.3	41.5	41.6	214.66	217.66	200.03	41.6	42.1	42.2	5.16	5.17	4.74
Knitting Mills	9.6	9.7	9.5	185.25	178.12	166.14	39.0	37.5	39.0	4.75	4.75	4.26
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.2	15.4	217.21	216.12	197.64	40.6	40.7	40.5	5.35	5.31	4.88
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	3.2	192.46	214.20	190.53	39.6	42.5	41.6	4.86	5.04	4.58
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.4	10.4	10.1	194.36	194.36	169.74	43.0	43.0	41.1	4.52	4.52	4.13
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	39.1	40.6	149.81	150.26	136.51	36.9	37.1	36.5	4.06	4.05	3.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.3	9.4	141.57	141.96	128.83	36.3	36.4	35.2	3.90	3.90	3.66
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.4	14.9	139.68	140.07	133.96	36.0	36.1	36.6	3.88	3.88	3.66
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.2	10.1	349.09	351.12	316.97	43.8	44.0	43.6	7.97	7.98	7.27
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	229.49	217.56	208.35	38.7	37.0	38.3	5.93	5.88	5.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	21.9	22.1	306.08	306.18	271.99	41.7	41.6	40.9	7.34	7.36	6.65
Synthetic Fibers	15.0	14.8	15.0	287.70	289.39	257.67	41.1	41.4	40.9	7.00	6.99	6.30

*** Preliminary**

***NOTE:** Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.*

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.2	.5	.3	.4	3.9	3.4	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.6	.7	.5	.7
DURABLE GOODS	4.0	3.5	3.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	.8	.6	.4	4.1	3.5	4.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.0	.9	1.7
Furniture and Fixtures	3.1	4.2	5.1	2.6	3.8	5.0	.5	.4	.1	3.6	3.9	3.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	.7	.5	.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.7	1.1	.6	.2	3.4	4.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.9	.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.0	4.8	2.5	2.3	3.7	.7	.3	.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	.4	.6	1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	.3	.2	.1	2.7	2.3	6.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	.1	.1	3.6
Special Industry Machinery	3.8	2.2	2.6	2.9	1.7	2.1	.3	.2	*	2.6	2.5	5.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	*	*	1.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	5.2	3.3	4.1	3.9	2.8	3.5	.4	.1	.1	3.9	3.0	3.7	2.1	1.7	2.2	.2	.5	.3
Instruments and Related Products	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	*	*	.4	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	.2	.1	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.2	.3	.2	.3	3.7	3.4	4.0	2.2	2.0	2.7	.5	.4	.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.5	2.7	4.5	3.9	2.1	3.3	.6	.5	1.2	6.1	4.0	4.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	.7	1.0
Textile Mill Products	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.2	2.8	3.7	.3	.1	.2	3.9	3.7	4.5	2.4	2.2	3.0	.4	.4	.3
Weaving Mills	3.7	3.3	4.6	3.3	3.0	4.1	*	*	.1	3.9	3.7	4.6	2.5	2.4	3.2	.2	.2	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.1	3.5	4.7	3.5	3.0	4.3	*	*	.1	3.9	3.5	4.6	2.5	2.3	3.1	.1	.1	*
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	.1	.1	.2	3.9	3.6	4.6	2.6	2.4	3.4	.2	.2	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.1	.3	.1	.6	3.5	2.2	3.3	1.6	1.2	1.8	.8	.2	.5
Floor Covering Mills	3.9	7.2	4.1	2.5	1.6	3.5	1.3	.6	.4	3.4	8.5	4.2	2.1	1.9	2.4	*	.7	.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.9	3.8	.5	.7	.6	5.7	4.6	5.7	3.7	3.1	4.3	.9	.5	.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.5	.9	.9	.6	5.0	4.3	4.9	3.7	3.2	4.1	.3	.3	.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.1	4.4	4.8	.7	1.3	.8	7.6	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.4	5.1	2.3	.7	.5
Paper and Allied Products	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.1	1.6	2.1	.9	.1	.3	2.0	1.9	2.4	.8	.8	1.1	.1	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.6	[illegible]	3.2	.1	*	.2	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.4	.2	*	.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.1	1.1	.7	.9	.9	.6	.1	.1	*	1.1	1.0	.9	.6	.4	.4	.1	.3	*
Synthetic Fibers	.8	.7	.7	.6	.4	.6	.1	.1	*	1.1	1.0	1.0	.7	.5	.5	.1	.2	.1

Rates Per Hundred Employees

*** Rate of .05 or less**

NOTE: *Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.*

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

-TEXTILES-

If textile market patterns of the past few years are followed, textile employment in South Carolina will probably show scattered temporary layoffs and fewer new workers being hired for the next few years. For the remainder of this year the textile economy will display a rather soft and slow trade market, in addition to a relatively low level of capital spending. However, assuming there is no severe recession in 1980-81, textile mill employment should show alternating moderate ups and downs for the next year and a half. As the mid-Eighties approach, a moderate increase in employment is expected. Textile mill employment is projected to climb up to around 150,000 by 1985, slightly under the peak levels reached just prior to the 1974-75 recession. There are several important factors which will influence the growth in the textile industry for the 1980's. These are as follows.

(1) *Resolving international import trade market problems;*
(2) *Maximizing product innovation as fashions and styles of textile apparel change;*
(3) *Taking advantage of renewed and expanded arrangements to export textile goods to foreign trade markets;*
(4) *Maintaining and monitoring adequate Inventory control systems;*
(5) *Making good use of research and development technology initially developed in the mid-Seventies; and*
(6)* *Balancing government energy, health, and consumer standards while maintaining sound financial corporate structures.*

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APRIL 1980

EMPLOYMENT AFFECTED BY RECESSION

The much-talked-about recession appears to have finally reared its head in South Carolina in April. Evidence of a troubled housing industry was reflected in employment declines of 800 and 900 in general building contractors and in lumber and wood products, respectively. Additional declines were recorded in textile mill products which fell 1,100. A large temporary layoff accounted for the loss of 400 in weaving mills, cotton. The paring from payrolls of unneeded workers caused most of the decline of 600 in weaving mills, synthetic. Employers, in many cases, cut hours of work instead of laying off workers.

Overall, total nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 6,300, an increase far below the average April gain. Atypical negative movements in manufacturing employment (-2,200) and construction employment (-200) held down the total.

On the other hand, there were no apparent recession-caused employment declines in other divisions of nonfarm wage and salary employment. Trade added 3,400 jobs, and services upped its total job count by 3,500. As for the previous month, gains in these two industry divisions were linked to seasonal boosts in tourist-related industries, such as eating and drinking places, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services. Most of these gains were in the resort areas of Myrtle Beach and Hilton Head Island.

The effects of recession on South Carolina's economy should be less severe than that at the national level. There are several reasons for this expected show of strength. Inventories have been maintained at rather lean levels, a lesson from the previous recession. The durable goods sector of manufacturing which appears to be bearing the brunt of recessionary pressure is fairly diversified with activities relating to building and auto manufacturing comprising a relative small part of total output. Manufacturing of nondurable goods, dominated by textile mill products, is expected to fare somewhat better than durable goods. Capital improvements in the textile industry have placed this dominant manufacturing industry in strong position to withstand current economic problems. Textile executives continue to express considerable optimism about the future of their industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in South Carolina dropped 4,800 over the month lowering the jobless rate to 5.9% for April. Increased tourist activity along with seasonal gains in agriculture contributed to the lower unemployment level. April's unemployment rate for the State compares favorably with the National rate of 7.0%.

NATIONAL INDICATORS FALL

Now that economists generally agree that the national economy is now in recession, another area of disagreement has surfaced. Just how deep and long will the recession be? Personal consumption is seen as being the principal factor in controlling the severity of the recession. In March, personal consumption, adjusted for inflation, fell 0.9%. On the other hand, personal savings which reached record lows in late 1979 were up to 4% of disposable income by March.

In addition, most other economic statistics confirm the recession's arrival. The composite of key indicators of future economic activity plunged 2.6% in March, the largest monthly decline in five and a half years, and the third largest drop since this series was initiated in 1948.

Industrial production fell in April a seasonally adjusted 1.9% following declines of 0.7% and 0.2% in March and February, respectively. The April decline was the sharpest since a 2.2% dip in February, 1975.

New housing starts slid at an adjusted annual rate of 2.1% in April to reach the lowest level in five years. The decline in April was not as sharp as expected. Coupled with unexpectedly sharp downtrends in mortgage interest rates, hope arose that housing will not suffer quite as extensively as previously feared.

Personal income was virtually unchanged in April, up less than 0.1%. This was the smallest rise in almost five years reflecting sharp declines in production. The rise in personal income in March was 0.7%.

WEEKLY HOURS CONTINUE TO DECLINE

The manufacturing workweek declined for the third consecutive month in April. The most recent drop of 1.0 hour between March and April dropped the figure from 40 7 to 39.7. The loss was attributed to less overtime and shorter scheduled workweeks in both durable and nondurable goods. Large reductions in hours worked were experienced by electric and electronic equipment, lumber and wood products, and fabricated metal products. These drops in hours caused a 0.7 hour dip in the durable good workweek. Furniture and fixtures, and stone, clay, and glass products were the only durable good industry groups to record over-the-month increases in hours worked.

Average weekly hours in nondurable goods fell 1.1 hours under the influence of a sharp 1.7 hour drop in textile mill products, and a slight downturn in production worker employment. Throughout the soft good sector, all major industry groups registered losses in

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Apr 1980 2/	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Net and Percent Change from March 1980 Net	Percent	April 1979 Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1266.4	1271.1	1292.3	-4.7	- .4	-25.9	- 2.0
Total Employment 3/	1191.1	1191.0	1231.5	+ .1	0	-40.4	- 3.3
Total Unemployment	75.3	80.1	60.8	-4.8	-6.0	+14.5	+23.8
Percent Unemployed	5.9	6.3	4.7	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.

2/ Preliminary

3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

hours worked except food and kindred products, which gained 0.5 hours. Within the textile industry, negative movements in hours worked ranged from 2.6 to 0.5 hours in weaving mills, synthetic, and weaving mills, cotton, respectively. Floor covering mills was the only component of nondurable goods to advance, gaining 1.3 hours.

PREMIUM PAY CAUSES RISE IN HOURLY EARNINGS

Hourly earnings for South Carolina manufacturing production workers inched upward $.01 over the month. Premium pay in both durable and nondurable good industries was primarily responsible for the rise in earnings. Durable good earnings rose $.02 under the influence of increases in machinery, except electrical; stone, clay and glass products; and lumber and wood products. All other industry groups experienced drops in hourly pay.

Nondurable good hourly earnings rose $.01 to $5.38, and was attributed to increased earnings in all industry groups except textile mill products. The more notable pay increases were recorded in chemicals, and food. The $.02 decrease in pay experienced by textile mill products was caused by less premium pay in components of weaving mills.

The dip in weekly hours coupled with the decline in manufacturing production workers caused a decrease of $5.02 in the state's weekly earnings. This was the largest single month drop in a year.

NATIONAL HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing average weekly hours on the national level fell 0.4 over the month. Both durable and nondurable goods registered declines in hours worked falling 0.5 and 0.3 hours, respectively.

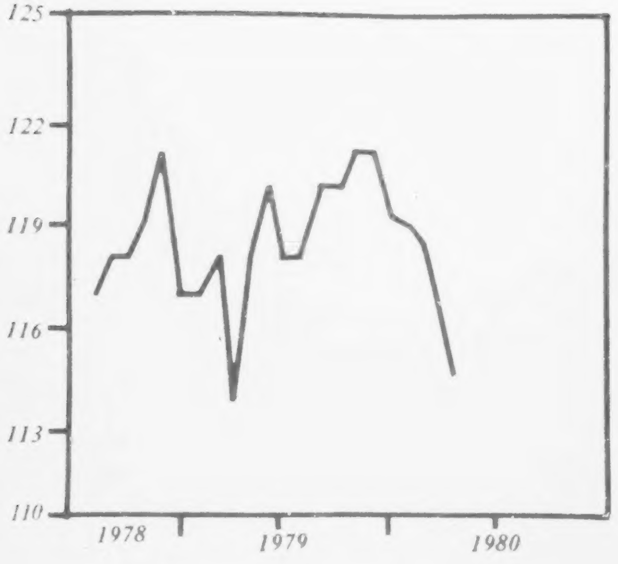
Weekly earnings for the nation rose $.01 on the strength of increases in both the hard and soft good sectors. Durable goods edged upward $.01 while nondurable goods advanced $.06.

MANHOUR INDEX CONTINUES TO DECREASE

The manufacturing production worker manhour index dropped 3.6 to 114.5 during April due to a 2,000 decline in production worker employment and a 1.0 hour loss in the average workweek. The April index was .6 greater than the year-ago figure of 113.9.

	April 1980	*March 1980*	*April 1979*
Production Worker Manhour Index	*114.5*	*118.1*	*113.9*
Durable Goods Manhour Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	*140.1*
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	*105.7*
Textile Manhour Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	*88.2*
Adjusted Manhour Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	*103.9*

PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)



SEPARATIONS EXCEED ACCESSIONS

During April, the manufacturing separation rate climbed .4 per hundred exceeding the accession rate. The rise in the total separation rate was caused by increases in all components of separations. A .3 per hundred drop in the accession rate resulted primarily from decreased new hires. Recalls registered a slight drop over the month.

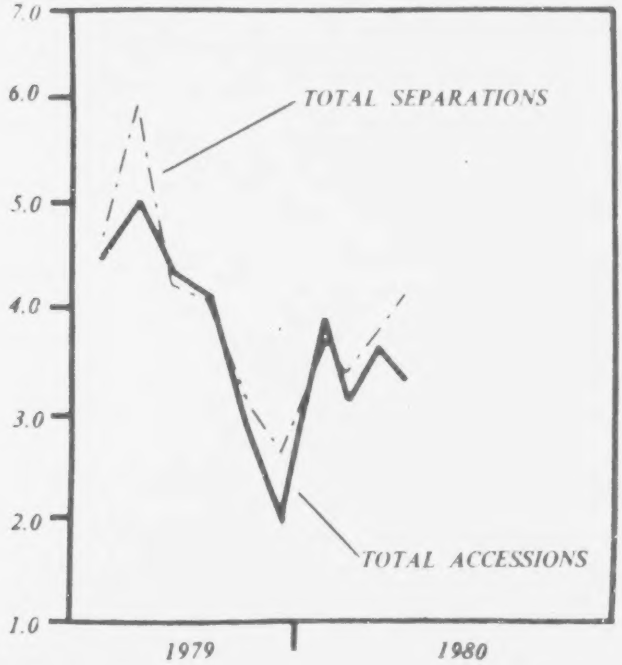
Durable good separations declined .2 per hundred reflecting downturns in quits and layoffs. Significant drops in quits were noted in fabricated metal products and machinery, except electrical. Furniture and fixtures, and electric and electronic equipment were the only industry groups to experience increases in quits.

Accession rates on the hard good level dipped .8 per hundred as new hires and recalls registered .7 per hundred and .3 per hundred drops, respectively. A moderate increase in furniture and fixtures combined with a small gain in instruments and related products were unable to offset declines elsewhere in the sector.

The nondurable good separation rate rose .9 per hundred as moderate gains were recorded in textile mill products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products. Declines in separations were experienced by food and kindred products (-1.0 per hundred), and printing and publishing (-.2 per hundred). Quits on the soft good level increased .3 per hundred during April as workers apparently felt that other jobs were available.

The soft good accession rate increased .1 per hundred, a development caused primarily by a slight rise in new hires. The recall rate remained unchanged at .3 per hundred. A decline in new hires in printing and publishing, and food and kindred products was completely offset by a .4 per hundred rise in apparel and other textile products. All other industry groups were unchanged.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



SPENDABLE EARNINGS FALL

Spendable earnings moved downward $3.91 to $191.44 during April because of a $5.02 decrease in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, fell $2.52 to $78.91 due to a 1.1% increase in the consumer price index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have declined $3.78 since April 1979.

	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Average Weekly Earnings	$215.57	$220.59	$194.64
Spendable Earnings	191.44	195.35	175.15
Real Spendable Earnings	78.91	81.43	82.69

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

SERVICES TO VETERANS

VETERAN PRIORITY

Many veterans, particularly those served during the Vietnam Era, still suffer the problems of re-entry into civilian life. One of the most formidable barriers faced by today's veteran is difficulty in the labor market. Some employers still fail to recognize the value of military experience as preparation for civilian jobs. Others feel that war veterans, in particular, suffer mental and psychological problems that may affect their working ability. These recent veterans had to face unpopular opinions generated by the Vietnam War as well as a deteriorating economy upon their return. Although the Vietnam Era has been over for more than four years, many veterans still face some of the problems of transition into civilian life. The South Carolina Employment Service is aware of the plight of today's veteran. Federal legislation as early as 1933 established a policy of veterans' preference and special assistance for disabled veterans within the Employment Service. Following legislative guidelines, Job Service offices throughout South Carolina make a special effort to provide effective job-related services to veterans on a priority basis.

VETERAN CHARACTERISTICS

During the first seven months of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1, 1979 - April 30, 1980,) nearly 230,000 individuals sought job-related services through Job Service in South Carolina. Of the total applicants available, 30,004 or 13%, were veterans. As can be expected, the largest proportion, over 95%, were males, and almost 64% were white. Over 65% of the veteran applicants were between 20 and 39 years of age, while another one third were in the 40-64 age group. Following the national trend of high educational levels among veterans, over three fourths of the veteran applicants had at least a high school education. Of these, 35% had attained further education such as college or technical school training. Half of the veteran applicants who were active at some time during this fiscal year served during the Vietnam Era. Around 10,900, or 36%, were recently separated from the service. Approximately 3,900 veterans were handicapped, and 6,310 were determined to be economically disadvantaged. Veteran welfare recipients totaled 144, or less than 1%, as compared to 10% for the total applicants active during the first seven months of Fiscal Year 1980.

SERVICES TO VETERANS

Following guidelines established by the Federal government, Job Service offices across the country give priority to veterans in job referral, placement, counseling, testing and other job-related services. In order to demonstrate adequate performance, each Job Service office must meet certain minimum levels of service to veterans each year. During the first seven months of Fiscal Year 1980, a total of 14,139 veteran applicants in South Carolina were referred to jobs by Job Service. Of these, 6,136 were placed in jobs. The large majority of those placed (88%) were in nonagricultural jobs which were expected to last over 150 days. A small percentage of those placed (5%) were in nonfarm jobs expected to last 3 days or less. There were 365 veterans enrolled in training, while 1,550 were administered some type of test. Veterans for whom job development contacts were made totaled nearly 7,300, which represented 24% of the total veterans on file. Approximately 2,870 veteran applicants received counseling services, either individually or in group sessions.

SPECIAL FEATURE

WHO ARE THE EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED?

Estimates of employment and unemployment are based on the labor force concept. The labor force is the total of all individuals 16 years old or over who are either employed or unemployed.

WHO IS COUNTED AS EMPLOYED?

To be counted as employed an individual must be 16 years old or over and must have worked for pay or profit during the week including the 12th of the month, or been temporarily absent form a job to which he or she would return. Temporary absences may include those who were:

A. On vacation, or off for personal reasons,
B. Involved in labor management disputes,
C. Ill,
D. Prevented from working because of bad weather.

Finally, employment includes part-time and temporary work, as well as regular full-time year round employment.

WHO IS COUNTED AS UNEMPLOYED?

To be counted as unemployed a person must; have no job, be available for work, and have actively looked for work during the previous four weeks. Looking for work may consist of:

A. Meeting with prospective employers or checking with friends or relatives,
B. Placing or answering advertisements, or writing letters of application,
C. Being on a union or professional register, or
D. Registering at a public or private employment agency.

Two groups of individuals do not have to engage in a specific job seeking activity to be counted as unemployed. They are persons waiting to start a new job in thirty days and persons waiting to be recalled from layoff. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force.

WHO IS NOT COUNTED IN THE LABOR FORCE

If one is neither employed nor unemployed they are not in the labor force. These include:

A. Persons under 16 years of age,
B. Inmates of mental, correctional, or other institutions regardless of age,
C. Jobless persons who are not actively looking for work, such as discouraged workers, full-time students, housewives, and voluntarily retired.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		*Other Experience*		*Education (Highest Grade Completed)*	*Hours Desired*		*Annual Income Desired*	*Relocate*		*Location of Applicant**
Title	*Mos. Exp. 1/*	*Title*	*Mos. Exp. 1/*		*Full Time*	*Part Time*		*Yes*	*No*	
Comptroller	120	Administrative Asst.	120	16	X		$12,000		X	Charleston
Accountant	48	None	N/A	16	X		$11,000		X	Florence
Bookkeeper	82	None	N/A	12	X		$ 9,360		X	Greenville
Food Service Mgmt.	42	Personnel	48	14	X		$12,000	X		Columbia
Quality Control Supv.	60	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000	X		Bennettsville
Clerk, General Office	10	None	N/A	14	X		$ 6,448		X	Chester
Dental Asst.	98	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,448		X	Camden
Electronics Mechanic	99	None	N/A	14	X		$10,500		X	Barnwell
Chemist	12	Chemical Laboratory Asst.	24	16	X		$13,000	X		Orangeburg
Manager, Office	120	Manager, Personnel	54	14	X		$13,000		X	Gaffney
Mechanical Engineer	98	None	N/A	16	X		$23,000		X	Marion
Airline Pilot	98	None	N/A	16	X		$27,000	X		Sumter
Automobile Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Conway

* *There are currently more than* 91100 *applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.*

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	*April 1980**	*March 1980*	*April 1979*	*Net Change From March 1980*	*Net Change From April 1979*
TOTAL	1200.7	1194.4	1174.7	+ 6.3	+ 26.0
MANUFACTURING	396.6	398.8	397.4	− 2.2	− 0.8
Durable Goods	122.5	123.4	120.6	− 0.9	+ 1.9
Nondurable Goods	274.1	275.4	276.8	− 1.3	− 2.7
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.2	71.4	71.0	− 0.2	+ 0.2
General Building Contractors	25.6	26.4	27.0	− 0.8	− 1.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.8	53.4	51.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Railroad Transportation	4.0	3.9	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.7	15.5	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Other Transportation Services	6.1	6.1	5.8	0	+ 0.3
Communication	14.4	14.3	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.6	13.6	13.4	0	+ 0.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	229.7	226.3	220.0	+ 3.4	+ 9.7
Wholesale Trade	50.2	50.6	47.9	− 0.4	+ 2.3
Retail Trade	179.5	175.7	172.1	+ 3.8	+ 7.4
General Merchandising Stores	24.9	25.1	25.9	− 0.2	− 1.0
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.6	10.4	10.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Eating and Drinking Places	50.0	46.5	44.8	+ 3.5	+ 5.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.4	47.7	45.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.5
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.4	21.3	20.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
SERVICES [1]	161.1	157.6	153.0	+ 3.5	+ 8.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.8	15.2	16.0	+ 1.6	+ 0.8
Hospitals	12.3	12.2	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	16.0	16.0	15.4	0	+ 0.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	238.0	237.3	233.6	+ 0.7	+ 4.4
Total Federal	36.1	35.8	35.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Total State	75.0	74.8	73.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
School	30.6	30.4	29.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Nonschool	44.4	44.4	43.5	0	+ 0.9
Total Local	126.9	126.7	125.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
School	73.7	73.7	73.3	0	+ 0.4
Nonschool	53.2	53.0	52.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1

** Preliminary*

[1] *Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.*

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	*April 1980**	*March 1980*	*April 1979*	*Net Change From*	
				March 1980	*April 1979*
MANUFACTURING	396.6	398.8	397.4	– 2.2	– 0.8
DURABLE GOODS	122.5	123.4	120.6	– 0.9	+ 1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	15.6	16.2	– 0.8	– 1.4
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.7	9.0	9.3	– 0.3	– 0.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.7	5.1	0	– 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.2	11.5	– 0.1	– 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	7.4	7.4	6.6	0	+ 0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.5	14.5	– 0.1	– 0.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	6.0	6.0	– 0.1	– 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.8	32.8	30.8	0	+ 2.0
Metalworking Machinery	5.7	5.6	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Special Industry Machinery	9.6	9.5	9.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.3	21.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Electronic Components and Acc.	8.8	8.8	8.2	0	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0	+ 0.2
Other Durable [1]	9.1	9.1	9.2	0	0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	274.1	275.4	276.8	– 1.3	– 2.7
Food and Kindred Products	14.4	14.5	14.9	– 0.1	– 0.5
Textile Mill Products	140.5	141.6	142.1	1.1	– 1.6
Weaving Mills	87.1	88.1	87.9	1.0	– 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	40.7	41.1	40.8	– 0.4	– 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.4	46.0	45.8	– 0.6	– 0.4
Knitting Mills	11.9	11.8	11.9	+ 0.1	0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.9	18.7	19.1	+ 0.2	– 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.9	0	– 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.4	11.7	11.4	– 0.3	0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.8	6.0	– 0.1	– 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.7	46.8	48.2	– 0.1	– 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.4	10.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.2	17.6	0	– 1.4
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	7.0	7.0	– 0.1	– 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.2	14.0	– 0.1	+ 0.1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Printing and Publishing	7.3	7.3	7.2	0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.4	33.3	33.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Synthetic Fibers	19.6	19.6	19.9	0	– 0.3
Other Nondurable [2]	17.7	17.7	17.1	0	+ 0.6

** Preliminary*

[1] *Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.*

[2] *Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.*

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the ***Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.***

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			*AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS*			*AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS*			*AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS*		
INDUSTRY	*April 1980**	*March 1980*	*April 1979*	*April 1980**	*March 1980*	*April 1979*	*April 1980**	*March 1980*	*April 1979*	*April 1980**	*March 1980*	*April 1979*
MANUFACTURING	317.5	319.5	318.2	215.57	220.59	194.64	39.7	40.7	39.4	5.43	5.42	4.94
DURABLE GOODS	97.2	98.0	95.7	222.96	226.03	201.68	40.1	40.8	39.7	5.56	5.54	5.08
Lumber and Wood Products	11.8	12.5	13.1	183.85	190.94	191.30	39.2	40.8	42.7	4.69	4.68	4.48
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	4.3	186.34	183.33	164.19	38.5	37.8	37.4	4.84	4.85	4.39
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.1	9.2	9.4	250.97	243.18	239.57	42.9	42.0	43.4	5.85	5.79	5.52
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	11.9	11.9	226.56	235.55	193.80	41.8	43.3	40.8	5.42	5.44	4.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	24.3	24.3	22.7	244.80	245.18	213.33	40.8	41.0	39.8	6.00	5.98	5.36
- Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.5	231.08	233.45	200.31	40.9	41.1	39.2	5.65	5.68	5.11
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.7	17.6	16.7	196.22	206.40	178.48	38.4	40.0	38.8	5.11	5.16	4.60
Instruments and Related Products	4.9	4.9	4.7	182.28	190.50	151.46	37.2	38.1	34.5	4.90	5.00	4.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	220.3	221.5	222.5	213.05	218.56	191.78	39.6	40.7	39.3	5.38	5.37	4.88
Food and Kindred Products	8.9	9.0	9.1	195.05	190.64	159.04	40.3	39.8	36.9	4.84	4.79	4.31
Textile Mill Products	122.4	123.5	123.8	200.48	209.90	180.85	39.7	41.4	39.4	5.05	5.07	4.59
Weaving Mills	77.9	78.7	78.5	206.74	215.78	186.26	40.3	41.9	39.8	5.13	5.15	4.68
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.2	36.6	36.3	215.07	215.97	181.17	41.6	42.1	39.3	5.17	5.13	4.61
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.9	41.4	41.3	198.63	215.17	188.60	39.1	41.7	40.3	5.08	5.16	4.68
Knitting Mills	9.8	9.7	9.8	172.02	185.25	158.84	36.6	39.0	38.0	4.70	4.75	4.18
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.3	15.2	15.4	208.01	217.21	186.24	39.1	40.6	38.8	5.32	5.35	4.80
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	3.2	201.31	195.32	179.40	41.0	39.7	39.0	4.91	4.92	4.60
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.4	10.1	180.63	193.50	157.92	40.5	43.0	38.8	4.46	4.50	4.07
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.1	39.2	40.3	146.93	149.81	133.56	36.1	36.9	36.0	4.07	4.06	3.71
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.4	9.4	141.87	141.57	124.20	36.1	36.3	34.5	3.93	3.90	3.60
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.4	14.6	140.66	140.04	127.79	35.7	36.0	35.3	3.94	3.89	3.62
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.2	10.1	348.07	352.36	316.97	43.4	44.1	43.6	8.02	7.99	7.27
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.6	224.91	226.14	212.78	37.8	38.2	38.9	5.95	5.92	5.47
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.1	22.0	22.1	306.53	306.68	291.75	41.2	41.5	42.1	7.44	7.39	6.93
Synthetic Fibers	14.9	14.9	15.1	283.20	285.19	280.31	40.4	40.8	42.6	7.01	6.99	6.58

** Preliminary*

NOTE. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.6	4.2	2.6	2.8	3.5	.3	.4	.3	4.1	3.7	4.0	2.2	2.1	2.7	.7	.6	.4
DURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.9	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	.4	.7	.3	3.8	4.0	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	.7	1.0	.3
Furniture and Fixtures	7.5	5.8	4.3	6.1	5.3	4.0	1.4	.4	.3	6.9	5.7	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.6	.6	.6	.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.3	.7	1.1	.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	.9	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	.3
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.9	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	.5	.7	.6	3.9	4.1	3.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.0	.4	.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.2	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	.1	.3	.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	.2	.1	.5
Special Industry Machinery	3.2	3.8	4.3	2.5	2.9	3.2	.1	.3	.2	3.3	2.6	3.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	.3	*	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	3.3	4.3	3.8	2.1	3.5	3.3	.2	.2	*	3.8	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	.5	.1	*
Instruments and Related Products	1.9	1.8	1.4	.8	1.2	1.0	*	*	*	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.5	3.4	4.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	.3	.3	.3	4.4	3.5	4.4	2.5	2.2	3.0	.6	.4	.4
Food and Kindred Products	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.0	3.6	4.3	.7	.5	[illegible]	4.5	5.5	4.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	1.0	1.8	.2
Textile Mill Products	3.6	3.6	5.0	3.1	3.1	4.4	.2	.2	.2	4.9	3.9	5.0	2.7	2.3	3.3	.7	.4	.5
Weaving Mills	3.9	3.6	5.5	3.5	3.2	5.0	.1	*	.1	4.8	3.8	4.9	2.9	2.4	3.6	.3	.2	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.7	4.1	5.6	4.3	3.5	4.9	*	*	.1	4.7	3.9	5.1	2.9	2.5	3.6	*	.1	*
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.3	3.3	5.4	2.9	3.1	5.0	.1	.1	.1	5.0	3.8	4.8	2.9	2.4	3.7	.6	.3	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.0	2.7	3.1	1.5	2.2	2.8	.3	.3	.1	3.0	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.5	2.0	.9	.7	.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.9	4.8	2.7	2.5	3.9	.4	1.3	.3	4.8	3.4	5.7	2.9	2.1	3.7	.6	*	.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.9	5.4	[illegible]	4.8	4.4	3.6	.8	.5	.6	5.9	5.0	5.8	4.2	3.7	4.3	.4	.3	.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.9	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	3.8	1.1	.9	1.0	4.7	4.9	5.2	3.8	3.6	4.3	*	.3	.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.3	6.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	3.7	.8	.7	.5	7.0	5.7	7.6	5.0	4.4	5.3	.6	.3	1.1
Paper and Allied Products	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.7	.1	1.0	.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	.7	.7	1.1	.1	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.0	.4	.1	.1	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.1	2.7	2.8	*	.2	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.0	1.0	1.1	.8	.8	1.0	.1	.1	*	1.3	1.0	1.5	.6	.6	.6	.3	.1	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.9	.7	1.3	.6	.4	1.1	.1	.1	*	1.3	1.0	1.2	.5	.5	.7	.4	.1	.2

Rates Per Hundred Employees
* Rate of .05 or less

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

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INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

TOURISM

South Carolina tourism officials are expecting 1980 to be a fairly good year for this vital industry with dollars equalling and possibly exceeding those spent in 1979. Resort areas of the state could very well see increasing numbers of South Carolina residents vacationing within the Palmetto State. Also, the state's draw from neighboring states could increase as long distance vacation plans are scrubbed in favor of less expensive trips closer home.

According to an official of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, there were over 60,000 jobs in South Carolina directly related to tourism in 1978 (the latest year for which information is available). In addition, thousands of jobs in the state were indirectly tied to the expenditure of tourist dollars during that year. Four hundred and thirty million dollars were paid in salaries and wages to individuals working in tourism. In 1979, out-of-state tourists pumped $1.8 billion into South Carolina's economy.

Industries tied most closely to tourism are eating and drinking places, and hotels and other lodging places. Average employment in these two industries in 1979 was 45,200 and 15,400, respectively.

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

MAY 1980

EMPLOYMENT DOWN, LAYOFFS UP

MANUFACTURING HIT HARDEST

The trend in nonagricultural wage and salary employment, aside from the usual seasonal gains and losses, headed downward in May. Employment reductions resulting from worsening economic conditions during the month, increased as more and more employers laid off workers, especially in manufacturing. In many cases, employers cut hours thus spreading around the burden of required production cuts rather than increasing layoffs. Though manufacturing appears to be suffering the most, trade and transportation are having to pare payrolls of unneeded workers as well.

The decline in nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 1,900 in May and came during a time normally experiencing increased employment. From 1972 through 1979, nonfarm employment rose an average 7,200 from April to May each year.

The largest decline in May was in manufacturing as this industry division plunged 3,200. Losses ranging from 100 to 1,000 were spread among most manufacturing industry groups. The largest declines occurred in textile mill products (-1,000) and in machinery, except electrical (-700).

Transportation and public utilities had payroll employment reductions in May of 500 with virtually the entire loss in trucking and warehousing. This decline was definitely caused by the reduction in economic activity as fewer goods were produced to be transported.

For the third consecutive month, employment gains in wholesale and retail trade (+1,000) and in services (+2,100) were linked to seasonal boosts in tourist-related industries such as eating and drinking places, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreational services. Though seasonal gains pushed employment in trade upward from February to May, the three-month increase of 7,100 was well below gains in recent years which stood at the 13,000 to 14,000 level. Recession-caused layoffs in building materials and garden supplies, and in automotive dealers and service stations plus sluggish growth in other sectors of trade were responsible for the smaller-than-usual gain in 1980.

Government, which provides stability during periods of unstable economic conditions, behaved as usual in May, falling 1,700. This decline was virtually all in the state sector of government. The layoff during the summer of nonfaculty employees from state colleges and universities accounted for virtually the entire loss in government employment.

Finally, May employment in construction was 400 more than that for April. This was the second smallest April to May increase in 12 years. Over this 12-year period, the average April to May gain was 1,300. The 1979 increase was 2,200.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE UPSWING

In May, South Carolina's unemployment rate rose to 6.5%. This represents 83,000 jobless individuals, an increase of 7,600 over the April level. The rise in joblessness is the result of increased layoffs, primarily in manufacturing, and an increase in housewives, graduates, and students entering the job market. May's unemployment rate for the State compares favorably with the National rate of 7.8%.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

				Net and Percent Change from			
				April 1980		May 1979	
	May 1980 2/	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1279.2	1267.6	1306.9	+11.6	+ .9	-27.7	- 2.1
Total Employment 3/	1196.2	1192.2	1247.4	+ 4.0	+ .3	-51.2	- 4.1
Total Unemployment	83.0	75.4	59.5	+ 7.6	+10.1	+23.5	+39.5
Percent Unemployed	6.5	6.0	4.6	*	*	*	*

1/ *These data are projected from a* 1979 *Current Population Survey Benchmark.*

2/ *Preliminary*

3/ *Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.*

WORKWEEK SLIGHTLY LOWER

The average workweek for individuals engaged in manufacturing fell back 0.1 hour as employers elected to work shorter hours rather than resort to layoffs. The downward movement in hours was caused primarily by a 0.4 drop in the durable good workweek. The reduction in weekly hours experienced by the hard good sector was influenced by large hourly declines in fabricated metal products; machinery, except electrical; furniture; and instruments. Stone, clay and glass products, and lumber and wood products were the only two industry groups to register hourly gains over the month.

Nondurable good weekly hours remained unchanged at 39.7 during May as mixed movements within the sector were offsetting. A 0.4 hour gain in the dominant textile mill products industry and a 0.5 hour increase in apparel were completely offset by numerous hourly declines ranging from 0.9 in food and kindred products to 0.2 in printing and publishing. The advance in textile mill product average weekly hours resulted from moderate increases in synthetic weaving, knitting, and finishing.

HOURLY PAY REGISTERS GAIN — WEEKLY EARNINGS DECREASE

In spite of a decline in the workweek, average hourly earnings rose $.01 to $5.45 for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers. The rise in hourly pay in May was caused by higher incentive pay as well as some wage rate increases in the hard goods sector. Durable goods rose $.04 over the month, an increase attributed to hourly pay increases in all industry groups except furniture and fixtures, and electric and electronic equipment.

Hourly earnings in the soft goods sector were unchanged at $5.39 in May, but rose $.48 from one year ago. Sizeable hourly pay increases in textile mill products, printing and publishing, and paper and allied products were counterbalanced by pay losses in chemicals and allied products, and food and kindred products. The surge in hourly earnings for textile mill products was the result of bonuses received by weaving mill employees.

Average weekly earnings edged downward $.15 over the month to $215.82 compared to $201.28 a year ago. The drop in weekly earnings is attributed to the shorter workweek and a reduction in manufacturing production workers.

RECESSIONARY CONDITIONS REFLECTED IN TURNOVER RATES

The jump in total layoffs in May of 1.0 per hundred reflected an increase in partial temporary layoffs as employers responded to declining demand. In addition, quits dropped .2 per hundred as workers apparently were less eager to search for new jobs which would not readily be available. Both higher layoffs and fewer quits are characteristics of an economic recession. The manufacturing separation rate rose .9 per hundred in May, the largest gain since January of this year.

The accession rate for all manufacturing advanced moderately during the month with slight gains in both new hires and recalls. A .2 per hundred rise in the recall rate may have been caused by employers using the work sharing process.

The separation rate for durable goods rose 2.0 per hundred to 5.8, an increase attributed primarily to a large rise in layoffs. Within the hard good sector, sharp increases in layoffs were generally recorded. Machinery, except electrical, reached a level of 2.6 layoffs per hundred employees; stone, clay and glass products rose to 2.2 per hundred; and instruments and related products climbed to 1.6 per hundred.

The durable good accession rate rose .2 per hundred despite a .3 per hundred drop in new hires. The drop in new hires showed up in all industry groups except electric and electronic equipment, which increased .9 per hundred. Recalls increased .4 per hundred on the strength of a large 2.1 per hundred surge in furniture and fixtures.

The nondurable good separation rate advanced over the month due to a .6 per hundred rise in layoffs. Food and kindred products' layoff rate for May registered a large increase of 5.4 per hundred employees. This rise coupled with a moderate gain in quits produced a 6.4 advance in the total separation rate in the food and kindred products industry. Within the textile industry, all components experienced declining quit rates, a development reflecting the workers' assessment of job availability. The textile layoff rate rose .5 per hundred causing a .3 per hundred increase in the total separations in this industry group.

The accession rate for nondurable goods rose during May as all major industry groups had advances in that area. Among soft good components, sharp gains in accessions occurred in paper and allied products, apparel and other textile products, and food and kindred products. The recall rate for nondurable goods remained unchanged at .3 per hundred.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS LOSE GROUND

Spendable earnings for May decreased slightly by $.12 to $191.64 due to a small drop of $.15 in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, adjusted for inflation, dropped

$.85 to $78.19 as a result of a 1.0% reduction in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings were $5.95 less than in May, 1979.

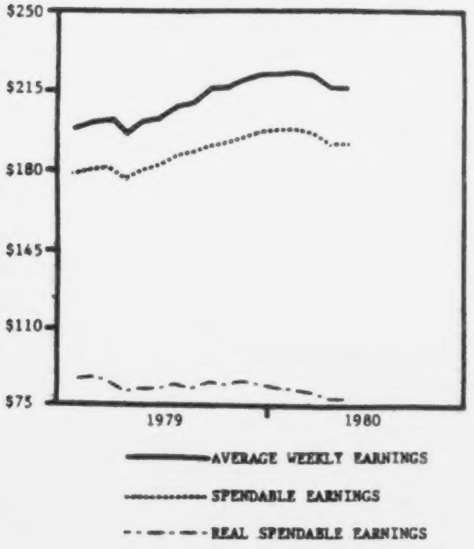
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Average weekly earnings	$215.82	$215.97	$201.28
Spendable earnings	191.64	191.76	180.32
Real Spendable earnings	78.19	79.04	84.14

MANHOUR INDEX CONTINUES TO DESCEND

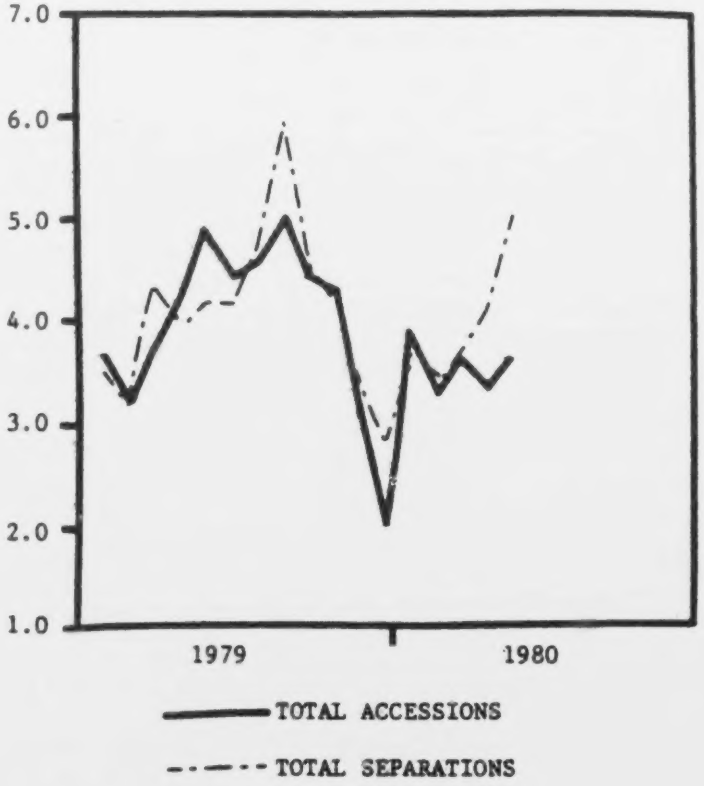
A 3,200 decrease in manufacturing production worker employment was the main influence in the continued decline in the manhour index to 112.9. The May index was 3.7 points less than the year ago-figure.

	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
Production worker manhour index	112.9	114.4	116.6
Durable goods manhour index	139.7	142.8	143.4
Nondurable goods manhour index	104.3	105.3	107.8
Textile manhour index	88.5	88.2	92.7
Apparel manhour index	103.6	101.6	104.9

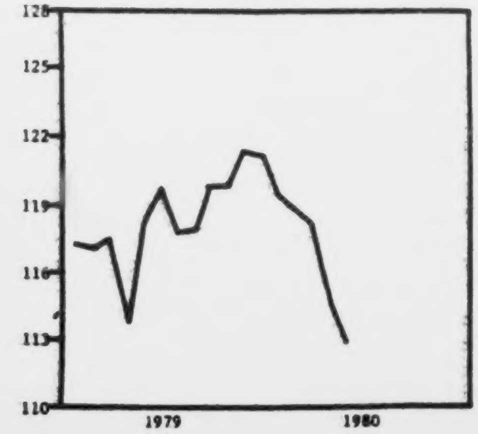
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967=100)



NEGATIVE NATIONAL TRENDS

Personal consumption continues to be a principal factor in controlling the severity of the recession. This being the case, May's decline of 0.2% in personal consumption following a drop in April was anything but good news.

There are a number of developments that have restricted personal consumption. Personal income climbed a scant 0.1% in May following a decline of 0.1% in April. The April personal income performance was the weakest since a 0.1% decline in July 1975. The Consumer Price Index, which increased 0.9% in both April and May, continues to indicate an erosion of consumer buying power. The cost of borrowing money, though on the decline, has yet to reach levels that will cause stepped up credit applications.

As consumption has fallen, so has industrial output. Industrial output reports for April and May show that the recession, first evident in the housing and automotive industries, is now affecting almost every sector of the economy. This measure of economic health registered its steepest plunge in May since February 1975, declining 2.1%. This was the third consecutive monthly decline for industrial output.

Other economic statistical series tell the story of a rapidly declining economy. The government's index of leading economic indicators declined 4.8% in April, the steepest decline since the initiation of the index in 1948.

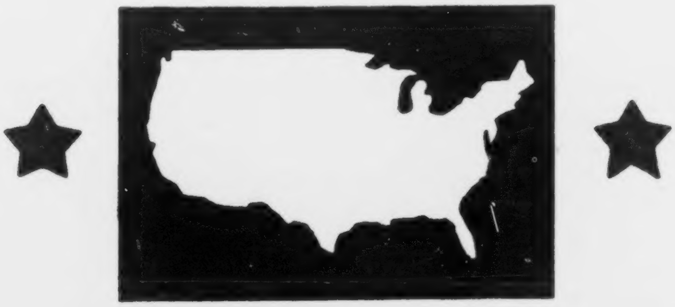
Retail sales in May registered its first four-consecutive-month decline since a slide that began in September 1974. The May decline was 1.5% following a revised April slide of 2.3% and downturns of 1.9% in both March and February.

Finally, housing starts plunged 11.5% in May to the lowest level since the depths of the previous recession. The annual rate of new privately owned housing starts was 48.9% below the year-ago dip.

NATIONAL HOURS STABLE, EARNINGS UP

Aggregate worker hours on the national level for manufacturing remained stable at 39.4 during May. Durable goods declined 0.1 hour to 39.8 while nondurable goods rose from 38.7 to 38.8.

Nationwide, average hourly earnings for all manufacturing reached $7.12, and increase of $.04 over the month. Despite a slight dip in hours, durable good hourly pay advanced $.04 to $7.59. Nondurable gross hourly earnings rose $.05, an increase largely caused by a $.32 increase in petroleum and coal products.



SPECIAL FEATURE

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

WHAT IS THE SCOIS?

The South Carolina Occupational Information System provides up-to-date occupational, educational, career and job openings information to South Carolinians making career or job decisions.

WHEN DID IT COME INTO BEING?

The SCOIS is the outgrowth of a congressional mandate to provide coordination in the area of occupational and educational information. The Education Amendments of 1976 called for the establishment of a National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) with counterparts in each state (SOICC's).

WHO OVERSEES THE SCOIS?

The South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC) has this charge; it is a consortium of agencies including the S. C. Department of Education, S. C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, S. C. Office of the Governor, S. C. State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, S. C. Commission on Higher Education and the S. C. Employment Security Commission which acts as fiscal agent and whose Executive Director chairs the SCOICC. Additionally, the Trident Work Education Council has joined the group as interest in transition activities from school to work has been demonstrated.

WHO USES THE SCOIS AND HOW?

Both new entrants and reentrants to the labor force, as well as those currently employed, use the SCOIS which can be accessed by computer terminals or microfiche delivery systems. The seven data files provide information on occupations, two- and four-year post secondary schools, college majors, apprenticeship programs, military training opportunities, high school subjects needed to prepare for occupations and actual job openings. The Jobank File, updated every 24 hours, may be accessed to show jobs presently available in South Carolina which meet the user's requirements. Once a suitable job is identified, the user may visit the nearest Job Service Office to set up an interview or receive other job search assistance.

WHY SCOIS?

South Carolina is one of the fastest growing states in the nation; 40% of her total population will be available for work this year. Will they have the skills necessary to compete successfully in today's complex job market?

Industry's concern for a continuing supply of well-educated and properly trained manpower and the interest of the labor force in seeking and finding satisfying employment make the SCOIS an invaluable tool for South Carolinians in bridging the gap between the world of work and the world of education.

Information for enlightened preparation - that's what the SCOIS is all about!

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Bricklayer	98	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Lancaster
Accountant	98	Comptroller	98	16	X		$15,600		X	Clinton
Carpenter, Foreman	18	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Mechanical Engineer	72	Drafter	99	16	X		$15,000		X	Greenwood
Sales Manager	99	Marketing	99	16	X		$40,000	X		Greenville
Teacher, Home Economics	00	Sewing Machine Operator	05	16	X		$ 6,448		X	Chester
Diesel Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		$18,200	X		Camden
Personnel Management	00	Psychologist	60	18	X		$12,000		X	Columbia
Nurse, Rehabilitation	62	None	N/A	14	X		$10,400		X	Abbeville
Counselor	51	Personnel Work	09	16	X		$12,000	X		Aiken
Dental Assistant	84	None	N/A	13	X		$ 7,200		X	Bennettsville
Quality Control Engineer	99	Research and Development Engineer	99	16	X		$20,000	X		Spartanburg
Drafter	01	None	N/A	13	X		$ 6,448		X	Liberty

* There are currently more than 92,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)
May 1980

INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Net Change From April 1980	Net Change From May 1980
TOTAL	1200.1	1202.0	1182.2	- 1.9	+17.9
MANUFACTURING	393.3	396.5	400.7	- 3.2	- 7.4
Durable Goods	120.8	122.6	121.9	- 1.8	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	272.5	273.9	278.8	- 1.4	- 6.3
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.4	71.0	72.2	+ 0.4	- 0.8
General Building Contractors	26.3	25.8	27.3	+ 0.5	- 1.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.3	53.8	52.9	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Railroad Transportation	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	15.2	15.7	15.5	- 0.5	- 0.3
Other Transportation Services	6.0	6.1	5.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communication	14.4	14.4	13.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.7	13.6	13.7	+ 0.1	0.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	230.0	229.0	222.2	+ 1.0	+ 7.8
Wholesale Trade	50.2	50.4	48.2	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Retail Trade	179.8	178.6	174.0	+ 1.2	+ 5.8
General Merchandising Stores	25.4	25.1	25.9	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	10.6	10.0	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Eating and Drinking Places	50.0	48.9	46.1	+ 1.1	+ 3.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	48.4	48.4	46.5	0.0	+ 1.9
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.4	21.4	20.5	0.0	+ 0.9
SERVICES	163.0	160.9	153.2	+ 2.1	+ 9.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.2	16.8	16.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
Hospitals	12.5	12.3	11.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Educational Services	16.2	16.2	14.4	0.0	+ 1.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	238.8	240.5	232.6	- 1.7	+ 6.2
Total Federal	38.9	38.6	35.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.6
Total State	73.1	75.0	71.2	- 1.9	+ 1.9
School	28.5	30.6	27.8	- 2.1	+ 0.7
Nonschool	44.6	44.4	43.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Total Local	126.8	126.9	126.1	- 0.1	+ 0.7
School	74.0	73.7	72.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Nonschool	52.8	53.2	53.2	- 0.4	- 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
May 1980

INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Net Change From April 1980	Net Change From May 1980
MANUFACTURING	393.3	396.5	400.7	- 3.2	- 7.4
DURABLE GOODS	120.8	122.6	121.9	- 1.8	- 1.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.7	14.8	16.3	- 0.1	- 1.6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.6	8.7	9.3	- 0.1	- 0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.7	5.2	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.1	11.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Primary Metal Industries	7.2	7.4	6.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	14.2	14.5	14.7	- 0.3	- 0.5
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	6.1	0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.2	32.9	31.1	- 0.7	+ 1.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.4	5.7	4.7	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Special Industry Machinery	9.6	9.7	9.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.3	21.5	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.8	8.8	8.3	0	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.8	5.6	- 0.3	- 0.1
Other Durable	9.0	9.1	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	272.5	273.9	278.8	- 1.4	- 6.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.6	14.4	15.1	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Textile Mill Products	139.2	140.2	143.4	- 1.0	- 4.2
Weaving Mills	87.3	87.0	88.6	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.4	40.7	41.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.1	45.4	46.4	- 0.3	- 1.3
Knitting Mills	11.5	11.9	11.8	- 0.4	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.4	18.7	19.1	- 0.3	- 0.7
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.9	0	- 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.1	11.4	11.6	- 0.3	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.6	5.7	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Apparel and Other Products	47.0	46.8	48.1	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	10.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.2	17.4	0.0	- 1.2
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.2	14.1	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	7.4	7.3	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	33.4	33.5	- 0.6	- 0.7
Synthetic Fibers	19.1	19.6	20.0	- 0.5	- 0.9
Other Nondurable	17.3	17.7	17.5	- 0.4	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MAY 1980

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
MANUFACTURING	314.0	317.2	321.0	215.82	215.97	201.28	39.6	39.7	40.5	5.45	5.44	4.97
DURABLE GOODS	95.9	97.0	96.8	221.20	221.84	208.90	39.5	3919	40.8	5.60	5.56	5.12
Lumber and Wood Products	11.8	11.8	13.1	187.53	182.74	186.95	39.9	39.3	42.2	4.70	4.65	4.43
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	3.9	4.3	181.44	185.18	17040	37.8	38.5	37.7	4.80	4.81	4.52
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.0	9.1	9.6	259.63	250.96	244.38	43.2	42.9	43.1	6.01	5.85	5.67
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.9	12.1	216.31	224.41	202.10	39.4	41.1	41.5	5.49	5.46	4.87
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	24.3	23.0	242.40	243.79	227.00	40.0	40.7	41.5	6.06	5.99	5.47
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.6	235.58	231.49	208.75	40.9	40.9	40.3	5.76	5.66	5.18
Electric and Electronic Equipment	17.5	17.7	17.0	194.56	195.07	187.93	38.0	38.1	39.9	5.12	5.12	4.71
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.8	4.7	181.54	182.65	161.11	36.6	37.2	36.7	4.96	4.91	4.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	218.1	220.2	224.2	213.98	213.98	198.36	39.7	39.7	40.4	5.39	5.39	4.91
Food and Kindred Products	8.9	8.9	9.2	186.63	192.54	164.09	38.8	39.7	38.7	4.81	4.85	4.24
Textile Mill Products	121.5	122.2	125.0	205.93	201.89	191.12	40.3	39.9	41.1	5.11	5.06	4.65
Weaving Mills	78.1	77.8	79.2	212.98	208.58	197.60	40.8	40.5	41.6	5.22	5.15	4.75
Weaving Mills, Cotton	36.8	36.2	36.5	219.83	215.69	196.09	41.4	41.8	41.9	5.31	5.16	4.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.6	40.9	41.8	206.23	200.70	199.44	40.2	39.2	41.9	5.13	5.12	4.76
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.8	9.6	175.12	172.02	172.03	37.5	36.6	40.1	4.67	4.70	4.29
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.1	15.5	212.80	209.86	189.24	40.0	39.3	39.1	5.32	5.34	4.84
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.6	3.1	201.55	201.31	183.31	40.8	41.0	40.2	4.94	4.91	4.56
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	10.1	10.4	179.20	180.63	167.69	40.0	40.5	40.9	4.48	4.46	4.10
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.4	39.2	40.2	149.37	146.97	138.74	36.7	36.2	36.8	4.07	4.06	3.77
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.4	144.28	142.30	128.49	36.9	36.3	35.3	3.91	3.92	3.64
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.5	14.5	139.98	139.91	128.87	35.8	35.6	35.6	3.91	3.93	3.62
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.2	10.2	350.67	351.78	318.28	43.4	43.7	43.6	8.08	8.05	7.30
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.6	3.6	226.35	224.91	213.07	37.6	37.8	38.6	6.02	5.95	5.52
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	22.1	22.2	300.44	306.12	278.80	40.6	41.2	41.0	7.40	7.43	6.80
Synthetic Fibers	14.5	14.9	15.2	280.60	283.20	264.79	40.2	40.4	40.8	6.98	7.01	6.49

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
MAY 1980

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.6	3.3	4.9	2.8	2.7	4.2	.5	.3	.3	5.0	4.1	4.1	2.0	2.2	2.8	1.7	.7	.3
DURABLE GOODS	3.4	3.2	4.9	2.1	2.4	4.0	.8	.4	.4	5.8	3.8	3.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	.7	.3
Furniture and Fixtures	8.1	7.5	5.8	3.3	6.1	5.3	3.5	1.4	.5	6.6	6.9	4.6	3.3	3.8	2.8	1.1	.6	.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.7	2.5	3.3	.7	1.3	3.0	.9	.7	.1	7.9	3.8	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	3.8	1.6	.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.5	3.5	4.1	1.7	2.2	3.4	.3	.5	.4	4.6	3.9	3.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.0	.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	2.3	4.7	1.4	1.9	3.4	.1	.1	.6	4.8	2.7	3.4	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.8	.2	.4
Special Industry Machinery	3.2	3.1	5.4	2.4	2.5	4.5	.3	.1	.2	2.5	3.3	4.4	1.1	1.6	2.9	.1	.3	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	4.8	3.1	5.6	3.2	2.3	4.9	.5	.2	.1	4.6	3.3	3.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.1	.4	*
Instruments and Related Products	.9	1.7	3.0	.3	.8	2.1	.1	*	.4	3.9	2.4	2.1	.8	1.3	1.0	1.8	.2	.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.8	3.4	5.2	3.1	2.9	4.4	.3	.3	.3	4.8	4.3	4.5	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.3	.7	.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	3.8	6.4	3.9	3.3	5.8	.6	.5	.5	10.8	4.4	4.6	2.8	2.4	3.3	6.3	.9	.2
Textile Mill Products	3.7	3.6	5.4	3.2	3.1	4.8	.2	.2	.1	5.3	5.0	4.9	2.2	2.7	3.4	1.4	.9	.1
Weaving Mills	4.2	3.8	5.7	3.8	3.4	5.1	.1	*	*	4.7	4.5	5.1	2.5	2.8	3.6	.8	.3	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.8	4.4	5.9	4.3	3.8	5.0	*	*	.1	4.1	4.4	5.3	2.5	2.8	3.5	.1	*	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	3.7	3.4	5.7	3.3	3.1	5.4	.2	.1	*	5.3	4.7	4.9	2.4	2.8	3.7	1.5	.5	.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.0	2.3	3.3	1.8	1.8	2.9	.1	.3	.1	3.8	3.5	3.7	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.5	.9	.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.6	5.6	2.2	2.8	5.1	.6	.5	.3	4.8	5.0	4.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	.8	.7	.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.6	5.6	6.7	5.1	4.6	5.2	.8	.6	1.1	5.8	5.6	6.5	4.1	3.9	4.6	.4	.3	.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	5.7	5.6	5.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	.8	1.0	1.1	5.3	4.6	5.2	4.1	3.5	3.8	.4	.1	.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.7	6.3	7.3	5.7	5.1	5.2	1.2	.7	1.3	6.2	6.7	8.7	4.3	4.7	5.9	.3	.5	1.0
Paper and Allied Products	2.8	1.7	3.0	2.1	1.3	2.7	.1	*	.1	1.6	2.1	1.8	.5	.8	1.0	.2	*	.1
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.4	5.3	3.5	2.7	4.9	.1	.6	.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.3	.1	.3	.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.2	1.0	1.8	.8	.8	1.1	.1	.1	.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	.4	.6	.6	1.0	.3	.6
Synthetic Fibers	.5	.9	1.6	.3	.6	1.1	.1	.1	.1	2.0	1.3	2.0	.3	.5	.6	1.3	.4	.8

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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JUNE 1980

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION WORSENS

RECESSION CAUSES LAYOFF INCREASE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The current recession which first became apparent in South Carolina payroll employment in March was very much in evidence in June. The decline of 6,600 in total nonfarm wage and salary employment represented the first May to June decline since 1967.

Most recession-caused employment losses continued to occur in the manufacturing sector of South Carolina's economy. Declines in manufacturing were widespread as employers acted to reduce rapidly expanding inventories in the face of reduced consumer spending. Largest declines were in textile mill products; machinery, except electrical; and electric and electronic equipment where losses of 7,500; 600; and 700 were recorded, respectively.

Other significant employment changes in June were seasonal. Tourist-related industries in trade and in services continued to experience gains in June. Numerous eating and drinking places, hotels and other lodging places, and establishments in amusement and recreational services added staff as the tourist season along South Carolina's popular beaches approached peak activity.

Another positive employment development was the addition to payrolls of several thousand youth. For the past several years, a federally-funded program has provided work experience training during the summer months for needy youth. Individuals enrolled in this program work in various social service organizations, nonprofit membership organizations, and various federal, state and local government agencies.

This summer's youth program, as well as the normal hiring by many firms of out-of-school youth, offset much of the seasonal decline in South Carolina's schools, colleges, and universities. The drop was caused by the layoff of nonfaculty personnel for the summer vacation.

Finally, construction activity continued its sluggish pace in June managing a small gain of only 500. On the average, employment in this sector of the economy increased 2,500 from May to June over the last 13 years. Compared with one year ago, construction was down by 3,300.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SUBSTANTIALLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate jumped to 8.4% in June. This represents 110,800 jobless individuals, an increase of 27,300 over the May level. Graduates, students, and teachers seeking full- and part-time jobs after the closing of schools along with short-term layoffs in the manufacturing sector, particularly textiles, are responsible for the rise in joblessness.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	Jun 1980 2/	May 1980	Jun 1979	Net and Percent Change from May 1980		Net and Percent Change from June 1979	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1315.0	1280.6	1337.8	+34.4	+ 2.7	-22.8	- 1.7
Total Employment 3/	1204.2	1197.1	1269.6	+ 7.1	+ .6	-65.4	- 5.2
Total Unemployment	110.8	83.5	68.2	+27.3	+32.7	+42.6	+62.5
Percent Unemployed	8.4	6.5	5.1	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS STABILIZE

Hours worked by South Carolina's manufacturing production workers averaged 39.7 in June. This measure of productivity was unchanged from May. Mixed movements prevailed in durable goods causing the workweek to stabilize at 39.4 hours. Moderate increases were noted in machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products; and stone, clay, and glass products. However, these gains were offset by declines elsewhere in the sector. Layoffs and shorter scheduled workweeks were causes of a 3.6 hour drop in furniture and fixtures. The instruments and related products workweek remained constant at 36.6 hours during June despite a 200 dip in production worker employment.

Nondurable good weekly hours rose 0.1 to 39.9, an increase primarily influenced by significant gains in both food and kindred products, and apparel and other textile products. On the other hand, textile mill products edged downward 0.2 under the impetus of temporary layoffs and less overtime in weaving mills, synthetic. Not every industry group within textile mill products lost ground, however. Floor covering mills, and textile finishing, except wool, were gainers over the month increasing hours worked 0.4 and 0.7, respectively. Other negative trends in hours worked were noted in June in paper, chemicals, and printing.

HOURLY EARNINGS CONTINUE TO SURGE UPWARD

Spurred by advances in both durable and nondurable good industries, manufacturing hourly earnings experienced a healthy $.05 increase during June. Durable good hourly pay rose $.06, an upward movement resulting from large gains in stone, clay, and glass products; lumber and wood products; and instruments and related products. These advances were attributed to wage rate increases and higher incentive pay. Furniture and fixtures, which recorded a significant drop in hours, also registered a $.01 decline in hourly earnings.

Hourly earnings for the soft good industry rose $.04 over the month and $.48 above a year ago. Within this sector, hourly earnings for all major industry groups recorded increases, ranging from $.23 in paper and allied products to $.03 in textile mill products. Earnings in printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products rose $.11 responding to bonuses and wage rate increases.

TURNOVER RATES ON THE THE DOWNTURN

Labor turnover statistics for June showed a moderate decline in both manufacturing accession and separation rates. A downward movement of .6 per hundred in manufacturing accessions was attributed primarily to a drop of .7 per hundred in new hires. The recall rate of .4 per hundred was unchanged from the previous month. The total separation rate fell .5 per hundred with slight drops in both quits and layoffs. The .1 per hundred downturn in layoffs was the first decline in this component of separations since February of this year.

Significant drops in new hires and recalls resulted in an .8 per hundred decrease in the durable good accession rate. Notable reductions in accessions were in furniture and fixtures, and electric and electronic equipment. The hard good recall rate fell .2 per hundred under the influence of a 3.4 per hundred drop in furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products, the only published hard good industry to record an increase in its total accession rate, was 4.3 per hundred higher in June than in May.

The durable good separation rate rose .5 per hundred to 6.0 in June. Higher separation rates in the hard good sector reflected increased layoffs in all industry groups with the exception of machinery, except electrical, which declined 1.6 per hundred. Significant acceleration in total separations was observed in stone, clay, and glass products (+10.1 per hundred), electric and electronic equipment (+4.2 per hundred), and fabricated metal products (+.7 per hundred).

The nondurable good total accession rate dipped .6 per hundred, matching the downturn in new hires. Sizeable accession rate drops in textile mill products, apparel, and printing and publishing completely offset increases experienced by other major nondurable industry groups. A .9 per hundred drop in the textile mill accession rate resulted from declines in new hires. The recall rate rose during June under the impetus of a 2.3 per hundred rise in food and kindred products.

The separation rate for soft goods dropped 1.1 per hundred because of downward movements in food and kindred products, textile mill products, apparel and printing. The paper and allied products industry was the only soft good group to increase over the month, a result of a slight rise in quits. Layoffs in the soft good sector fell .5 per hundred, a development influenced by a substantial 5.1 per hundred downturn in food and kindred products. Textile mill layoff rates dropped as slight increases were more than offset by declines in weaving mill synthetics and floor covering mills.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS REVERSE TREND, MOVE UP

Spendable earnings increased $1.55 to $193.61 during June as average weekly earnings rose $1.99. Real spendable earnings, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, fell slightly by $.23 due to a 1.1% increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have fallen $5.65 since June 1979.

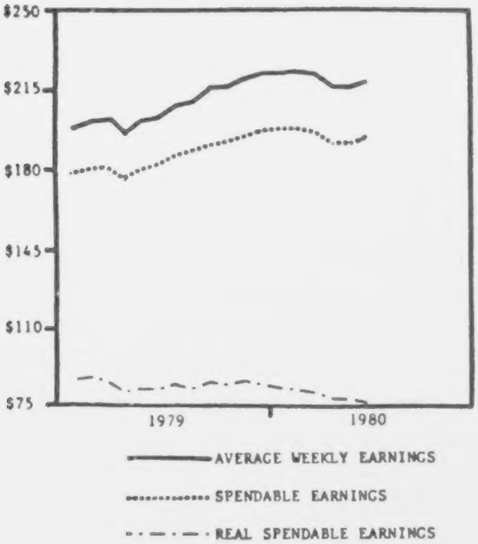
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Average weekly earnings	$218.35	$216.36	$203.09
Spendable earnings	193.61	192.06	181.73
Real spendable earnings	78.13	78.36	83.78

MANHOUR INDEX FALLING

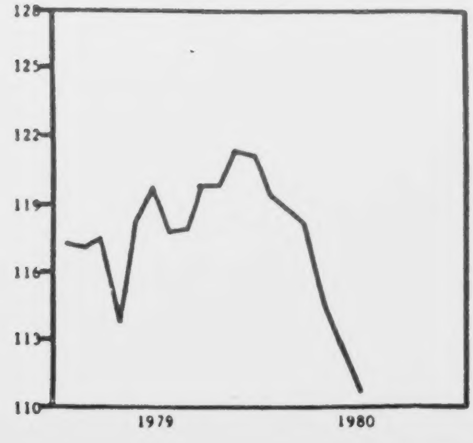
The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 3.0 to 110.6 during June resulting from an 8,400 reduction in production worker employment. The June index was 9.1 smaller than the year-ago figure of 119.7.

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Production worker manhour index	110.6	113.6	119.7
Durable goods manhour index	137.8	139.8	147.1
Nondurable goods manhour index	101.8	104.9	110.5
Textile manhour index	83.2	88.4	93.3
Apparel manhour index	106.9	103.9	107.9

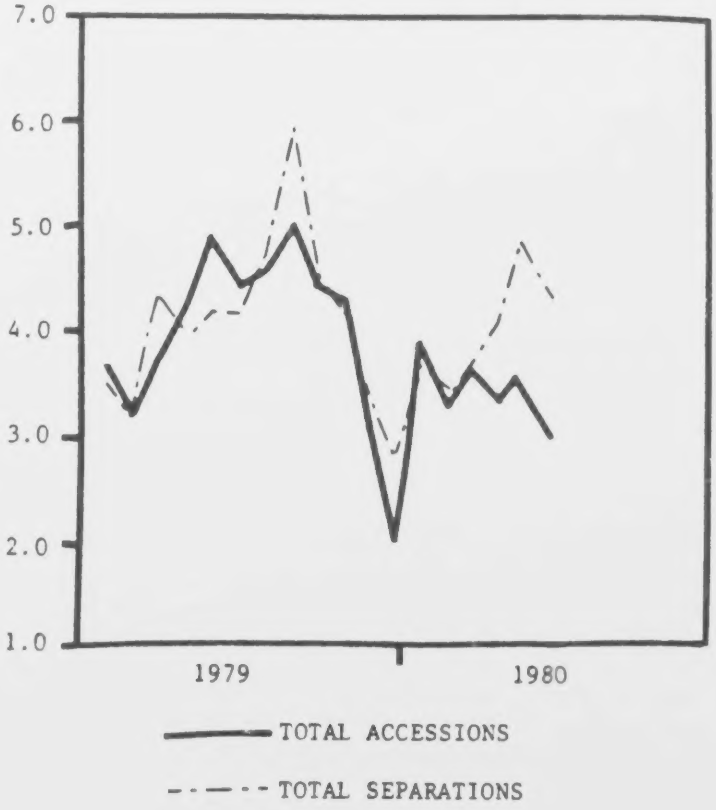
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE
EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1979 - 1980



PRODUCTION WORKER
MANHOUR INDEX
(1967=100)



LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1979 - 1980



POSITIVE SIGNS FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY

Clouds of recession in May and June had just a hint of a silver lining as several reports on the economic activity in the United States showed improvement. The largest contribution to optimism was an increase in a closely watched ratio that tends to signal turning points in the economy. This ratio gives the relationship of the Commerce Department's index of coincident indicators to the lagging indicators. An increase in this ratio is a pre-condition to economic recovery though some lead time is expected. The largest lead time between reversal of the ratio and the start of recovery was four months at the end of the 53-54 recession.

Other positive developments occurred in new home purchases and retail sales. New home sales jumped 39.4% in May as declining mortgage rates and price cuts spurred increased activity in this sector of economic activity. However, a large inventory of new homes still exist, an indication of a slow recovery from the current business slump.

Retail sales climbed 1.5% in June, the first increase since January. This trend if maintained could signal the bottom of the current recession.

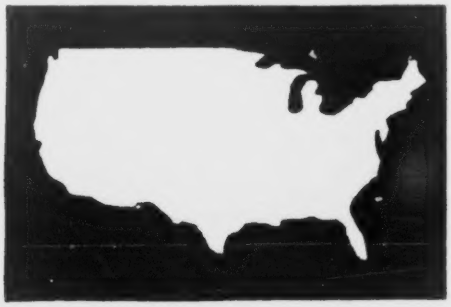
Despite these positive signs, other important statistical series continued to edge downward in May and June. The composite index of leading economic indicators fell 2.4% in May after declining a record 4.1% the previous month. The decline in May matched the March loss.

A decline of 2.4% in June extended to five the number of months of successive declines in industrial production. The June drop matched that of May which was the largest monthly plunge since January 1975. The decline in June was widespread as business slashed inventories in the face of sluggish consumer demand.

NATIONAL HOURS AND EARNINGS INCREASE

Average weekly hours for the nation's manufacturing production workers rose 0.1 to 39.4 in June. However, only the durable good sector of manufacturing had an increase in the average workweek in June edging upward 0.1 hour to 39.7. Seven of the ten durable good industry groups increased. Nondurable good weekly hours were unchanged at 38.8 as mixed movements within the sector were offsetting.

Hourly earnings for the nation jumped $.05 as both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the rise. The hard good hourly pay gained $.07 over the month. Nondurable goods moved upward $.04 to $6.46.



JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

There are tens of millions of Americans who have difficulty hearing, seeing, moving, learning, talking, and controlling their emotions. These are the handicapped. There has been much concern about the plight of the handicapped citizen in recent years. This is evident in such special considerations as the location of ramps outside many public buildings, special parking reserved for the handicapped, and recreation programs designed for the physically and mentally handicapped. One of the most important challenges in today's society is providing job opportunities for these handicapped citizens. In response to this challenge, the South Carolina Job Service continually strives to provide handicapped workers with effective job-related services.

For Job Service purposes, a handicapped person is considered to be any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities, has a record of such impairment, or is a disabled veteran. In South Carolina, there were 17,205 handicapped applicants available for services during the first eight months of Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1979-May 1980). This figure accounted for 7% of all Job Service applicants available during the period.

Job Service provides handicapped job-seekers with a variety of services, ranging from counseling and testing to actual job referral and placement. During the eight-month period, 2,756 handicapped applicants were counseled, either in individual or group sessions. During the same period, 777 were tested. Around 2,200 were referred to supportive services provided by other agencies, and 305 were enrolled in training programs. Job development contacts were made for more than 2,000 handicapped applicants, resulting in over 500 being placed. Approximately 6,170 handicapped applicants, or 36% of the total available, were referred to jobs during the eight-month period. Forty-eight percent of those applicants referred were actually placed in jobs.

Services to Total and Handicapped Applicants
Available in South Carolina
October 1979 - May 1980

	Total	Percent of Total	Handi-capped	Percent of Total
Applicants Available	246,269	100.0	17,205	100.0
New Applicants	136,720	55.5	7,955	46.2
Renewals	57,700	23.4	4,744	27.6
Counseled	13,311	5.4	2,756	16.0
Tested	15,957	6.5	777	4.5
Referred to Supportive Services	20,308	8.2	2,202	12.8
Enrolled in Training	4,335	1.8	305	1.8
Job Development Contacts	18,367	7.5	2,003	11.6
Placed Result of Job Development	4,917	2.0	503	2.9
Referred to Jobs	89,672	36.4	6,171	35.9
Placed In Jobs	41,084	16.7	2,992	17.4
Nonagricultural	39,509	16.0	2,952	17.2
Over 150 Days	33,365	13.5	2,590	15.1

Some employers fail to recognize the positive reasons for hiring handicapped workers. Handicapped workers are most often aware of their own limitations, and they strive to prove themselves on the job. The chance to feel the importance of holding a job improves their outlook on life and helps them cope with their impairments. Also, the high productivity and excellent safety records of the handicapped demonstrate the sound economic basis for hiring the handicapped. The South Carolina Job Service is aware of the special problems faced by handicapped citizens and plays an active role in encouraging employers to hire the handicapped.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Architect	99	None	N/A	16	X		$ 37,500	X		Greenville
Inventory Controller	99	Accounting	99	13	X		$ 15,000	X		Spartanburg
Physicist	07	Mathematician	09	18	X		$ 12,000	X		Charleston
Nurse, General	11	None	N/A	14	X		$ 11,000	X		Union
Cook	48	Chef	48	12	X		$ 9,000		X	Georgetown
Carpenter	04	Protective Signal Installer	98	13	X		$ 8,320		X	Beaufort
Office Manager	42	None	N/A	13	X		$ 10,400		X	Rock Hill
Newswriter	24	Bookkeeper	18	14	X		$ 7,280	X		Florence
Driver, Sales Route	38	None	N/A	11	X		$ 8,207		X	Anderson
Personnel Manager	96	None	N/A	14	X		$ 15,600		X	Walterboro
Secretary	14	Clerk-Typist	09	12	X		$ 7,280		X	Hartsville
Diesel Mechanic	44	None	N/A	13	X		$ 9,000	X		Sumter
Electrician	132	None	N/A	12	X		$ 15,000		X	Gaffney

* There are currently more than 97,567 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)
June 1980

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	May 1980	June 1980
TOTAL	1194.1	1200.7	1193.7	- 6.6	+ 0.4
MANUFACTURING	383.9	393.5	404.7	- 9.6	-20.8
Durable Goods	119.6	121.3	123.5	- 1.7	- 3.9
Nondurable Goods	264.3	272.2	281.2	- 7.9	-16.9
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.8	71.3	75.1	+ 0.5	- 3.3
General Building Contractors	26.5	26.2	28.3	+ 0.3	- 1.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.9	53.1	53.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.1
Railroad Transportation	3.7	4.0	3.9	- 0.3	- 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	15.1	15.0	15.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Other Transportation Services	6.6	6.0	5.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Communication	14.6	14.4	14.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.9	13.7	14.3	+ 0.2	- 0.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	231.0	230.0	225.0	+ 1.0	+ 6.0
Wholesale Trade	50.3	50.2	49.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Retail Trade	180.7	179.8	175.4	+ 0.9	+ 5.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	10.4	10.2	0	+ 0.2
Eating and Drinking Places	51.0	50.0	47.2	+ 1.0	+ 3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.3	48.4	47.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.9
Banking and Credit Agencies	21.8	21.4	20.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
SERVICES	167.2	163.0	157.9	+ 4.2	+ 9.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.1	18.2	17.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.9	12.5	12.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Educational Services	14.2	16.2	12.6	- 2.0	+ 1.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	235.1	239.5	227.9	- 4.4	+ 7.2
Total Federal	40.0	38.9	36.4	+ 1.1	+ 3.6
Total State	69.8	73.1	66.9	- 3.3	+ 2.9
School	24.9	28.5	22.2	- 3.6	+ 2.7
Nonschool	44.9	44.6	44.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Total Local	125.3	127.5	124.6	- 2.2	+ 0.7
School	68.5	74.0	70.0	- 5.5	- 1.5
Nonschool	56.8	53.5	54.6	+ 3.3	+ 2.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
June 1980

INDUSTRY	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	Net Change From May 1980	Net Change From June 1980
MANUFACTURING	383.9	393.5	404.7	- 9.6	-20.8
DURABLE GOODS	119.6	121.3	123.5	- 1.7	- 3.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.0	16.4	+ 0.3	- 1.1
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.6	8.6	9.3	0	- 0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.9	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	11.0	11.8	- 0.2	- 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.2	7.4	6.9	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.9	14.2	14.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	6.1	0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.6	32.2	31.7	- 0.6	- 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.4	4.9	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	9.6	9.6	9.4	0	+ 0.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.4	22.1	21.9	- 0.7	- 0.5
Electronic Components and Acces.	8.5	8.8	8.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.5	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Other Durable	9.2	9.0	8.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	264.3	272.2	281.2	- 7.9	-16.9
Food and Kindred Products	14.4	14.6	15.3	- 0.2	- 0.9
Textile Mill Products	131.7	139.2	144.4	- 7.5	-12.7
Weaving Mills	80.5	87.3	89.5	- 6.8	- 9.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.6	41.4	41.6	+ 0.2	0
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	38.1	45.1	46.8	- 7.0	- 8.7
Knitting Mills	11.4	11.5	11.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.2	18.4	18.9	- 0.2	- 0.7
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.1	4.0	- 0.1	- 1.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.7	11.1	11.7	- 0.4	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.6	5.6	6.1	0	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Products	47.5	47.0	48.5	+ 0.5	- 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	10.5	0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.5	16.2	17.4	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.8	7.0	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.2	14.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	5.0	0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.3	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.6	33.7	- 0.3	- 1.4
Synthetic Fibers	18.8	19.1	20.1	- 0.3	- 1.3
Other Nondurable	17.1	17.3	17.7	- 0.2	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JUNE 1980

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
MANUFACTURING	306.6	315.0	323.9	218.35	216.36	203.09	39.7	39.7	40.7	5.50	5.45	4.99
DURABLE GOODS	94.8	96.2	98.0	224.19	221.82	208.79	39.4	39.4	40.7	5.69	5.63	5.13
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.0	13.2	192.00	187.53	190.49	40.0	39.9	43.0	4.80	4.70	4.43
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	4.1	4.4	163.82	181.44	173.36	34.2	37.8	38.1	4.79	4.80	4.55
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	9.0	9.6	266.73	258.86	237.58	43.3	43.0	42.5	6.16	6.02	5.59
Fabricated Metal Products	11.4	11.7	12.3	216.86	216.54	209.29	39.5	39.3	42.8	5.49	5.51	4.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.4	23.8	23.4	250.71	244.99	217.46	40.7	39.9	39.9	6.16	6.14	5.45
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.6	243.28	235.58	213.00	41.8	40.9	41.2	5.82	5.76	5.17
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.9	17.5	17.3	191.11	193.80	186.44	37.4	38.0	39.5	5.11	5.10	4.72
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.7	4.9	183.73	181.54	188.09	36.6	36.6	40.8	5.02	4.96	4.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	211.8	218.8	225.9	215.86	213.73	200.16	39.9	39.8	40.6	5.41	5.37	4.93
Food and Kindred Products	8.7	8.9	9.3	196.09	187.98	176.71	40.1	39.0	39.8	4.89	4.82	4.44
Textile Mill Products	114.7	121.4	125.9	204.11	203.92	190.65	40.1	40.3	41.0	5.09	5.06	4.65
Weaving Mills	72.0	78.1	80.1	208.98	210.12	193.52	40.5	40.8	41.0	5.16	5.15	4.72
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.0	36.8	37.0	207.67	212.38	193.70	40.8	41.4	41.3	5.09	5.13	4.69
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	34.3	40.6	42.1	208.92	207.54	190.88	40.1	40.3	40.7	5.21	5.15	4.69
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.4	9.7	177.92	175.12	172.03	37.3	37.5	40.1	4.77	4.67	4.29
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.9	15.3	220.73	212.80	203.61	40.8	40.0	41.3	5.41	5.32	4.93
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.5	3.2	205.73	200.88	184.63	40.9	40.5	40.4	5.03	4.96	4.57
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.8	10.4	177.36	179.20	170.57	39.5	40.0	41.4	4.49	4.48	4.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.8	39.4	40.5	153.75	149.41	139.13	37.5	36.8	37.2	4.10	4.06	3.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.5	9.5	141.41	144.28	128.88	35.8	36.9	35.7	3.95	3.91	3.61
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.7	13.5	14.4	146.57	139.98	129.60	37.2	35.8	36.0	3.94	3.91	3.60
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.3	10.3	358.99	350.67	330.49	43.2	43.4	44.6	8.31	8.08	7.41
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.6	3.6	226.20	226.35	209.59	36.9	37.6	37.9	6.13	6.02	5.53
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.3	21.5	22.3	308.45	304.70	276.62	40.8	40.9	40.8	7.56	7.45	6.78
Synthetic Fibers	14.3	14.5	15.2	282.27	282.20	265.44	39.7	40.2	40.9	7.11	7.02	6.49

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

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LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
JUNE 1980

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
INDUSTRY	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
MANUFACTURING	2.9	3.5	4.4	2.0	2.7	3.8	.4	.4	.2	4.3	4.8	4.1	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.5	1.6	.5
DURABLE GOODS	2.5	3.3	4.3	1.1	2.1	3.6	.5	.7	.4	6.0	5.5	3.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.6	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.0	8.1	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.7	.1	3.5	.3	2.2	6.0	4.4	1.0	3.3	2.8	*	.5	.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.1	2.8	2.8	.6	1.0	2.7	.6	.9	.1	17.7	7.6	3.4	1.0	1.2	1.9	10.2	3.7	.8
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.5	4.9	.9	1.7	4.2	1.0	.3	.1	5.3	4.6	3.1	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.6	.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.3	1.7	3.9	.8	1.4	2.8	.1	.1	.6	3.1	4.8	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	.1
Special Industry Machinery	1.9	3.2	3.6	1.3	2.4	2.8	.1	.3	.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	.8	1.1	2.1	.5	.1	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	1.7	3.7	4.6	.5	2.9	3.8	.4	.3	.3	8.0	3.8	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	4.6	1.0	.5
Instruments and Related Products	.4	.8	2.9	.3	.3	2.1	.1	.1	.6	1.3	3.5	1.9	.9	.8	1.2	*	1.5	*
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.7	4.4	2.4	3.0	3.9	.4	.3	.2	3.6	4.7	4.3	1.9	2.2	2.7	.7	1.2	.5
Food and Kindred Products	7.1	4.7	6.0	4.2	3.9	5.5	2.9	.6	.4	4.9	10.9	5.5	2.4	3.0	3.0	1.2	6.3	1.2
Textile Mill Products	2.8	3.7	4.9	2.2	3.1	4.4	.2	.2	.1	4.0	4.9	5.0	1.9	2.1	3.2	.9	1.2	.5
Weaving Mills	2.9	4.1	5.2	2.6	3.6	4.8	.1	.1	*	3.6	4.2	5.2	2.1	2.3	3.4	.3	.5	.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.7	4.6	5.4	3.3	4.0	4.9	*	*	*	4.0	3.8	5.0	2.4	2.4	3.2	.2	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	2.2	3.7	5.2	1.9	3.3	4.9	.2	.2	*	3.2	4.6	5.4	1.7	2.3	3.7	.5	1.0	.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.8	2.0	2.9	1.0	1.8	2.5	.1	.1	*	4.6	3.6	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.4	.8
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	4.0	1.5	2.2	3.6	1.1	.6	.1	3.6	4.8	5.0	2.2	2.6	2.9	.4	.8	.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.0	6.1	5.9	3.9	4.9	4.9	.6	.7	.6	4.4	5.7	5.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	.1	.5	.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	4.5	5.7	5.7	3.6	4.8	5.0	.7	.8	.5	4.1	5.2	5.7	3.2	4.0	4.2	.1	.4	.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.3	7.5	6.2	4.8	5.6	4.6	.7	1.1	.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	.2	.3	1.4
Paper and Allied Products	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.5	1.7	2.4	.1	.1	.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	.7	.5	1.0	.1	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	2.7	4.3	3.9	2.5	4.1	3.7	*	.1	.1	3.0	4.0	4.2	2.0	3.2	2.3	.3	.1	.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	1.2	1.4	.8	.8	1.1	.1	.1	*	1.5	1.9	1.3	.4	.4	.7	.8	1.0	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.5	.5	1.6	.2	.3	1.3	.2	.1	*	1.9	2.0	1.3	.6	.3	.9	1.2	1.3	*

* Rated not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

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TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P.O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

JULY 1980

EMPLOYMENT SUFFERS IN CURRENT ECONOMY

JULY WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DROPS 24,500

South Carolina's economy continued in the midst of recession in July as consumer spending remained depressed, and employers took various actions to hold the lid on inventories. Partial layoffs, extended vacations, complete shutdowns, and reduced workweeks are four actions that many employers have taken to deal with the imbalance in supply and demand of commodities.

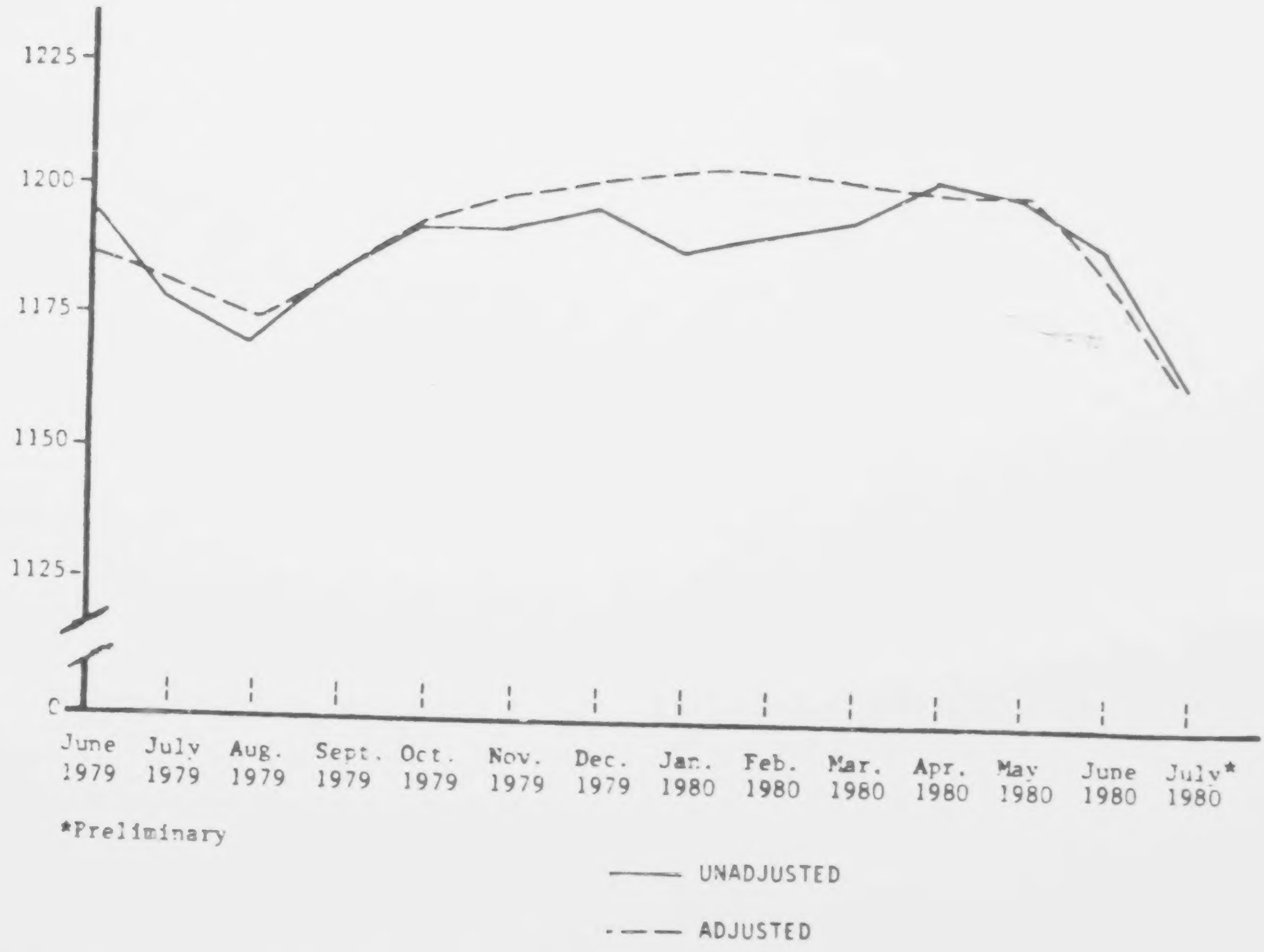
Economic weakness was evident in just about all divisions of private wage and salary employment. Construction activity continued slow in July with very little change from the previous month. Also, the level of construction employment has remained essentially flat throughout the first half of 1980. Normally, the first six months of the year experience large increases in this industry.

Manufacturing, the sector of the economy most sensitive to economic change, fell 7,100 in July following declines of 10,500 and 3,000 for the previous two months, respectively. Losses were spread throughout manufacturing industries with major losses in machinery, except electrical (-1,300), electric and electronic equipment (-2,400), and apparel and other textile products (-1,400). Major offsetting developments occurred in textile mill products producing an overall net decline of 900. Substantial losses in weaving mills, cotton (-3,500); knitting mills (-1,000); and textile finishing, except wool (-2,000) were essentially offset by recalls in weaving mills, synthetic.

Transportation and public utilities, and trade both had slight declines in employment while services remained virtually unchanged.

Contributing largely to the downturn of 24,500 in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment were seasonal drops in government. The layoff of nonfaculty personnel from state and local education institutions accounted for just about all the 17,200 decrease in total government.

TOTAL NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)



*Preliminary

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SLIGHTLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped in July to 8.3%. This represents 108,600 jobless individuals, a decline of 2,900 from the previous month. Factors responsible for the lower jobless level were the return to work of individuals layed off in June and a decline in unemployed graduates and students.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
(IN THOUSANDS)

	July 1980 2/	June 1980	July 1979	Net and Percent Change from June 1980 Net	Net and Percent Change from June 1980 Percent	Net and Percent Change from July 1979 Net	Net and Percent Change from July 1979 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1313.9	1311.2	1333.3	+ 2.7	+ .2	-19.4	- 1.5
Total Employment 3/	1205.3	1199.7	1264.9	+ 5.6	+ .5	-59.6	- 4.7
Total Unemployment	108.6	111.5	68.4	- 2.9	-2.6	+40.2	+58.8
Percent Unemployed	8.3	8.5	5.1	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1979 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS DECLINE

The average workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers for July fell .9 hours below June's level of 39.6. The downward movement in hours reflected an effort by manufacturers to adjust their inventories to declining demand for their products. Substantial over-the-month downturns of .8 and .9 hours were experienced by durable and nondurable goods, respectively. The overall reduction in hours worked resulted from shorter workweeks, reduced overtime, and extended vacations. Significant hourly drops in stone, clay and glass products (-3.5), machinery, except electrical (-1.5), and electric and electronic equipment (-1.3) influenced the overall slump in the hard good workweek. On the other hand, moderate gains in weekly hours ranging from .5 to 1.5 were experienced by all other major industry groups.

The nondurable good average workweek dipped from 39.8 in June to 38.9 during July. Lower hours in most of the major industry groups caused the overall .9 decrease. Textile mill products, the largest industry group in manufacturing, dropped 1.0 hour. However, weaving mills, synthetic, and floor covering mills recorded increases within this sector. Workweeks in printing and publishing, and food rose as employers extended production schedules and overtime.

WAGE RATE INCREASES CAUSE RISE IN HOURLY EARNINGS

Sparked by wage rate increases including cost of living adjustments, hourly earnings surged from $5.49 to $5.60 over the month. This was the largest rise for the state's manufacturing production workers since July a year-ago. Both durable and nondurable goods experienced increases in hourly earnings. Durable good hourly pay, influenced by bonus payments and cost of living increases, rose $.02. One exception was machinery, except electrical, which recorded a decline in earnings of $.03. The drop in pay was caused by less business and lower incentive pay.

Average hourly earnings for nondurable goods rose $.14 to $5.55. Large gains throughout the soft good sector caused the advance in hourly pay. Textile mill employee earnings rose $.18 during July as cost of living increases were experienced by all industry groups. Apparel hourly earnings moved upward from $4.09 to $4.14 influenced primarily by a $.03 gain in men's and boy's furnishings. Chemicals and allied products climbed $.14 as synthetic fibers rose $.07 over the month.

ACCESSIONS EXCEED SEPARATIONS

The manufacturing accession rate rose 1.0 per hundred during July. Reflected in this increase was a 1.2 per hundred surge in recalls. Separations also increased, climbing .6 per hundred. Moderate gains in quits and layoffs contributed to the rise in separations.

Durable good accessions advanced .7 per hundred as a slight decline in new hires was offset by an .8 per hundred hike in recalls. Substantial increases in accessions were noted in instruments and related products (11.5 per hundred); machinery, except electrical (1.7 per hundred); and electric and electronic equipment (1.0 per hundred). These gains were caused by increased recalls.

The hard good separation rate, influenced by a 1.2 per hundred dip in layoffs, dropped 1.3 per hundred. The durable good decline in layoffs was attributed to a large 13.9 per hundred drop in stone, clay and glass products.

The nondurable good accession rate climbed from 3.1 per hundred to 4.3 per hundred over the month. Recalls and new hires contributed to this rise. All industry groups in the soft good sector experienced moderate gains in recalls. Despite the growth in recalls, paper, printing and chemicals registered drops in total accessions. The downturn in accessions was caused by a decline in new hires.

A significant gain in layoffs of 1.3 per hundred influenced the nondurable good separation rate to climb 1.6 per hundred. Paper and allied products, printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products experienced declines in total separations; however, these drops were offset by gains elsewhere in the soft good sector. Quits rose .2 per hundred reflecting increases in all major industry groups except food and kindred products and printing and publishing.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS EDGE DOWNWARD

Spendable earnings edged downward $.53 to $192.34 during July because of a $.98 decrease in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earning, spendable earnings adjusted for inflation, fell $.27 due to a small .08% increase in the consumer price index (CPI). Real spendable earnings have declined $7.00 since July 1979.

	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
Average weekly earnings	$216.72	$217.40	$207.98
Spendable earnings	192.34	192.87	185.53
Real spendable earnings	77.56	77.83	84.56

MANHOUR INDEX DROPPING

The manufacturing production worker manhour index dropped 4.4 to 105.7 during July due to a 5,300 decline in production worker employment and a .9 hour loss in the average workweek. The July index was 12.0 points less than the year ago figure of 117.7.

	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
Production worker manhour index	105.7	110.1	117.7
Durable goods manhour index	130.1	137.7	146.4
Nondurable goods manhour index	98.0	101.2	108.2
Textile manhour index	80.2	82.6	90.5
Apparel manhour index	101.5	106.9	103.9

NATIONAL OUTLOOK MIXED

The road to economic recovery for the nation will apparently be one of unclear direction at times with detours along the way as evidenced by developments in June and July.

First, there was an increase of 2.5% in the government index of leading economic indicators in June, the first gain since a 0.1% rise in June 1979. This upturn was, in the opinion of some economists, a signal of a possible end to the recession. This optimism was undoubtedly eroded somewhat by developments in housing starts in July.

After surging 33.3% in June, the increase in housing starts slowed to only 4.8% in July. Rising mortgage rates, which had fallen to a low of 11.5%, were the culprit in slowing the recovery in the housing industry. The latest rate exceeds 13% in some areas. Without additional declines in mortgage rates, it is feared that the recovery in housing may have been only a temporary condition.

Other economic indicators, though showing positive change, still fail to support the view by some that a turnaround in economic activity is imminent.

Cost-of-living increases in social security payments and other government social programs accounted for almost all the rise of 1.4% in personal income in July. The additional increase in July does not indicate an improvement in the economy, but could help to hasten the recovery.

The rise in personal income was reflected in a 2% rise in retail sales in July. This gain followed on the heels of a gain of 1.4% in June after four consecutive months of decline. Continued gains in personal income plus lower interest rates are needed to sustain this trend in retail sales but the rise in unemployment will make gains in personal income unlikely. In fact, economists are expecting economic output and employment to decline further as liquidation of inventories continue.

Finally, inflation which is viewed as the number one enemy of the American consumer has slowed somewhat during the second quarter of 1980 as seen in the Consumer Price Index. Increases in the index of 0.9% in both April and May, and 1.0% in June were well below gains of 1.4% in each of the first three months of 1980.

NATIONAL WORKWEEK SLIPS DOWNWARD

Average weekly hours for the nation's production and nonsupervisory workers fell .5 to 38.9 during July. The hourly decline was reflected primarily in the durable good sector which dipped .6 hours. Losses ranged from .2 in miscellaneous manufacturing to 1.0 in instruments and related products. Nondurable good weekly hours edged downward .1.

HIKE IN NATIONAL HOURLY EARNINGS

Sparked by gains in both durable and nondurable goods, national hourly earnings rose $.08 over the month. Nondurable goods which increased $.13 had substantial gains of $.20 for tobacco manufacturers and $.23 for paper and allied product workers. The durable good advance in pay was largely influenced by increases in lumber and wood products ($.12) and primary metal industries ($.19).

SPECIAL FEATURE

WIN IN SOUTH CAROLINA

THE WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Work Incentive (WIN) Program was established to help people receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) find jobs and become self-supporting. All persons 16 years of age or older who are receiving or applying for AFDC are required to register for WIN, unless exempt. And those exempt may volunteer for the program.

HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS

Three kinds of services--employment, preparation for employment, and supportive services--are available to people registered for WIN. Registrants who are ready for employment may be given labor market information, referred to available jobs, or referred to intensive employment services (IES) component, an activity which provides concentrated job search assistance. Job ready registrants for whom an unsubsidized job is not immediately available may be placed in subsidized employment positions.

People who do not have a job skill may be provided classroom or on-the-job training to prepare them for employment. Child care, employment related health care, assistance with transportation, and instruction in home management are among the supportive services available to those who require such aid to enable them to take a job or enroll in training.

Persons required to register for WIN must take part in program activities and accept an appropriate job. If they refuse without good cause, they can lose their share of the family's AFDC benefits. But before this happens, they are entitled to a fair hearing before an officer independent of WIN. If the decision goes against them, they can appeal.

A special "work incentive" of the WIN program, which applies only to heads of single-parent families who are hired into unsubsidized jobs, is the "income disregard". This provides that the first $30 and one-third of the remainder of the month's wages are disregarded in computing the amount of the family's AFDC grant, until a specific income level is reached; the amount of that level varies from state to state. In addition, allowance is made for such work-related expenses as transportation and lunches.

In South Carolina, WIN is jointly administered by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (Job Service) and the South Carolina Department of Social Services. Employment and training services are provided through the Job Service; supportive social services for WIN registrants are arranged through the separate administrative unit (SAU) in the welfare agency.

WIN/WELFARE TAX CREDITS

To open up more jobs for AFDC recipients, tax laws permit employers who hire them to claim a federal income tax credit. For further information contact your Work Incentive program, referring to the telephone directory under state government for Job Service. Or, contact the S. C. Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 1406, Columbia, S. C. 29202, Attn: State WIN Coordinator.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Photographer	24	None	N/A	14	X		$15,600	X		Greenville
Purchasing Agent	96	Production Mgmt.	99	14	X		$15,000	X		Florence
Administrative Assistant	13	Secretary	60	12	X		$ 8,500		X	Columbia
Personnel Manager	99	None	N/A	18	X		$21,000		X	Charleston
Accounting Clerk	35	None	N/A	13	X		$ 7,457		X	Anderson
Librarian, Head	60	Reference Librarian	36	18	X		$13,000	X		Hampton
Manager, Dept. Store	48	Manager, Restaurant	17	15	X		$ 8,000	X		Marion
Data Processing Director	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000		X	Orangeburg
Industrial Maintenance Mechanic	18	Automobile Mechanic	13	10	X		$11,400	X		Bennettsville
Sewing Machine Operator	48	Cashier	13	12	X		$ 6,448		X	Newberry
Speech Therapist	48	Teacher Assistant	8	16	X		$ 6,448		X	Conway
Employment Counselor	18	Insurance Agent	30	16	X		$ 6,800	X		Camden
Tool and Dye Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Barnwell

* There are currently more than 96,900 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

July 1980

INDUSTRY	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Net Change From June 1980	Net Change From July 1980
TOTAL	1164.0	1188.5	1177.4	-24.5	-13.4
MANUFACTURING	375.9	383.0	398.4	- 7.1	-22.5
Durable Goods	115.2	119.7	122.1	- 4.5	- 6.9
Nondurable Goods	260.7	263.3	276.3	- 2.6	-15.6
MINING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	71.5	71.8	75.9	- 0.3	- 4.4
General Building Contractors	25.9	26.5	28.2	- 0.6	- 2.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	53.7	53.9	54.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Railroad Transportation	3.7	3.7	3.9	0	- 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	15.1	15.7	- 0.4	- 1.0
Other Transportation Services	6.6	6.6	6.5	0	+ 0.1
Communication	14.5	14.5	14.1	0	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.2	14.0	14.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	231.0	231.2	226.4	- 0.2	+ 4.6
Wholesale Trade	49.9	50.2	49.6	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	181.1	181.0	176.8	+ 0.1	+ 4.3
General Merchandising Stores	24.8	25.4	25.2	- 0.6	- 0.4
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.4	10.4	10.3	0	+ 0.1
Eating and Drinking Places	51.1	51.0	47.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.8	49.4	47.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.1	21.8	21.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
SERVICES	161.1	166.0	158.4	+ 0.1	+ 7.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.4	19.1	18.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Hospitals	13.1	12.9	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Educational Services	12.5	12.9	11.3	- 0.4	+ 1.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	214.1	231.3	214.0	-17.2	+ 0.1
Total Federal	39.9	39.0	36.8	+ 0.9	+ 3.1
Total State	66.1	66.8	67.3	- 0.7	- 1.2
School	20.9	21.9	22.3	- 1.0	- 1.4
Nonschool	45.2	44.9	45.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Total Local	108.1	125.5	109.9	-17.4	- 1.8
School	51.1	68.7	55.2	-17.6	- 4.1
Nonschool	57.0	56.8	54.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)
July 1980

				Net Change From	
INDUSTRY	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	June 1980	July 1980
MANUFACTURING	375.9	383.0	398.4	- 7.1	-22.5
DURABLE GOODS	115.2	119.7	122.1	- 4.5	- 6.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.3	16.1	- 0.2	- 1.0
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.6	8.7	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.8	5.1	0	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.8	11.8	0	- 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	7.3	7.3	6.7	0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	13.3	13.9	14.9	- 0.6	- 1.6
Fab. Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.8	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	31.6	31.4	- 1.3	- 1.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	5.0	4.7	- 0.3	0
Special Industry Machinery	9.5	9.6	9.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment	19.0	21.4	21.9	- 2.4	- 2.9
Electronic Components and Acces.	6.6	8.5	8.3	- 1.9	- 1.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.4	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Other Durable	9.3	9.2	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	260.7	263.3	276.3	- 2.6	-15.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.3	15.4	+ 0.4	- 0.7
Textile Mill Products	129.9	130.8	140.4	- 0.9	-10.5
Weaving Mills	82.8	79.7	88.2	+ 3.1	- 5.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	38.0	41.5	41.1	- 3.5	- 3.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	43.9	37.3	45.9	+ 6.6	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	10.3	11.3	10.5	- 1.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.2	18.2	18.5	- 2.0	- 2.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.9	0	- 0.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	10.7	11.2	- 0.5	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.3	5.6	5.9	- 0.3	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Products	46.0	47.4	47.1	- 1.4	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	10.6	9.9	- 0.9	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.1	16.5	16.7	- 0.4	- 0.6
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.8	7.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.1	14.2	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.4	3.3	- 0.1	0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Printing and Publishing	7.3	7.3	7.4	0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	32.2	33.7	- 0.5	- 2.0
Synthetic Fibers	18.3	18.7	20.1	- 0.4	- 1.8
Other Nondurable	17.0	17.1	18.1	- 0.1	- 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
JULY 1980

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
MANUFACTURING	300.7	306.0	318.3	216.72	217.40	207.98	38.7	39.6	40.7	5.60	5.49	5.11
DURABLE GOODS	91.6	95.0	96.6	219.45	223.22	211.66	38.5	39.3	41.1	5.70	5.68	5.15
Lumber and Wood Products	12.1	12.3	12.9	203.35	192.00	189.65	41.5	40.0	43.2	4.90	4.80	4.39
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.0	4.2	169.93	165.30	170.33	35.7	34.8	37.6	4.76	4.75	4.53
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.8	8.8	9.6	245.96	266.73	241.39	39.8	43.3	42.8	6.18	6.16	5.64
Fabricated Metal Products	10.9	11.4	12.2	227.37	215.83	204.60	40.1	39.1	41.5	5.67	5.52	4.93
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.4	23.4	23.2	236.90	247.25	227.29	38.9	40.4	41.4	6.09	6.12	5.49
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.8	6.6	226.69	243.28	208.12	39.7	41.8	40.1	5.71	5.82	5.19
Electric and Electronic Equipment	15.1	16.9	17.3	188.03	191.76	184.89	36.3	37.6	38.2	5.18	5.10	4.84
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.5	4.7	187.76	181.22	186.12	36.6	36.1	39.6	5.13	5.02	4.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	209.1	211.0	221.7	215.90	215.32	206.14	38.9	39.8	40.5	5.55	5.41	5.09
Food and Kindred Products	9.1	8.7	9.4	195.82	192.94	191.56	39.8	39.7	42.1	4.92	4.86	4.55
Textile Mill Products	113.4	113.9	122.4	206.06	204.11	198.77	39.1	40.1	40.9	5.27	5.09	4.86
Weaving Mills	74.1	71.3	78.9	216.14	208.98	205.67	40.4	40.5	41.3	5.35	5.16	4.98
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	36.9	36.6	208.54	207.57	203.12	39.2	40.7	41.2	5.32	5.10	4.93
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	39.5	33.6	41.3	222.86	209.04	206.26	41.5	40.2	41.5	5.37	5.20	4.97
Knitting Mills	8.4	9.3	8.6	168.26	177.34	169.81	35.2	37.1	39.4	4.78	4.78	4.31
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.2	14.8	15.0	196.36	219.78	195.32	34.8	40.7	38.6	5.70	5.40	5.06
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	3.1	218.50	212.01	196.71	42.1	41.9	41.5	5.19	5.06	4.74
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.1	9.5	9.9	178.51	177.36	179.74	37.9	39.5	41.8	4.71	4.49	4.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	39.7	39.3	152.35	153.78	141.33	36.8	37.6	36.9	4.14	4.09	3.83
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	9.5	8.9	142.48	143.78	130.65	35.8	36.4	35.6	3.98	3.95	3.67
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.4	13.7	13.9	141.15	145.82	126.70	36.1	37.2	35.0	3.91	3.92	3.62
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.3	10.3	341.11	354.38	328.68	40.9	42.8	44.0	8.34	8.28	7.47
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.7	229.12	222.64	220.59	37.5	36.8	38.7	6.11	6.05	5.70
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	21.2	22.3	311.58	310.08	283.50	40.1	40.8	40.5	7.77	7.60	7.00
Synthetic Fibers	13.9	14.2	15.3	280.91	284.65	265.93	38.8	39.7	40.6	7.24	7.17	6.55

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
JULY 1980

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
MANUFACTURING	4.0	3.0	4.5	2.0	2.1	3.3	1.7	.5	.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.1
DURABLE GOODS	3.4	2.7	4.4	1.3	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	4.4	5.7	4.1	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	3.3	1.1
Furniture and Fixtures	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.0	.1	.2	*	3.0	2.2	3.4	1.4	1.0	2.2	*	*	.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.8	6.6	2.8	.8	.7	2.2	1.7	6.1	.3	2.5	16.3	2.7	.9	1.0	1.8	.8	14.7	.2
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.2	3.6	1.3	.9	2.9	.4	.9	.2	2.6	5.0	4.0	1.2	1.1	2.1	.2	2.4	.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.1	1.4	5.2	.8	1.0	2.5	2.0	.1	1.9	5.2	3.4	4.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.6
Special Industry Machinery	2.5	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	.1	.1	.1	3.1	2.7	3.3	1.5	1.1	2.1	.2	.5	*
Electric and Electronic Equipment	2.5	1.5	3.9	.8	.9	3.0	1.1	.3	.2	3.6	6.6	4.9	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.5	3.8	.8
Instruments and Related Products	12.2	.7	9.5	.1	.1	2.5	11.6	.1	6.7	12.8	1.9	7.8	.9	1.1	.8	11.3	.1	6.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.3	3.1	4.5	2.3	2.4	3.5	1.7	.4	.7	5.2	3.6	4.8	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.1	.8	1.0
Food and Kindred Products	6.5	6.8	7.4	3.3	4.0	6.2	3.3	2.8	1.2	7.1	5.1	4.2	2.0	2.6	3.2	3.9	1.3	.1
Textile Mill Products	5.3	2.7	4.7	2.4	2.2	3.8	2.6	.2	.6	6.4	3.9	5.1	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.1	.9	.9
Weaving Mills	5.6	2.9	5.2	2.8	2.5	4.2	3.6	.1	.6	7.4	3.4	5.4	2.2	2.0	3.4	3.9	.3	1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	7.8	3.4	5.9	2.8	3.1	4.3	4.5	*	.9	8.1	3.6	5.6	2.2	2.2	3.1	4.6	.2	1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	5.9	2.3	4.8	2.8	2.0	4.1	2.9	.2	.4	6.8	3.1	4.9	2.2	1.8	3.6	3.3	.4	.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	1.4	1.8	3.2	.8	1.0	2.6	.4	.1	.2	4.0	4.5	3.9	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	.8
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.4	.4	1.1	.2	3.6	3.6	6.4	2.5	2.2	3.1	.2	.4	1.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.5	5.3	6.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	.7	.5	2.1	6.8	4.7	9.0	4.5	3.5	4.5	.9	.2	3.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	4.9	12.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.7	.6	7.6	9.0	4.4	14.0	3.8	3.1	5.3	4.1	.4	7.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	5.6	6.1	6.4	4.2	4.8	4.7	.6	.7	.8	7.5	5.6	11.1	5.0	4.3	5.5	1.1	.2	3.8
Paper and Allied Products	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	.2	.1	.1	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	.7	.7	*	.1	.2
Printing and Publishing	3.0	3.1	4.3	2.2	2.9	3.9	.9	*	.2	2.1	3.5	3.3	1.5	2.1	2.3	.3	.6	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	.7	1.3	.9	.4	.8	.7	.2	.1	*	1.3	1.4	1.0	.4	.3	.5	.5	.7	.1
Synthetic Fibers	.6	.5	.8	.2	.1	.7	.3	.2	*	1.7	1.8	1.1	.6	.4	.7	.8	1.1	.1

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during that pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1979 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

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